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Stiffer Corporation Taxes? Nazis Kill 10 Norwegians; Relief Kerosene Delayed

The World's Day—October 7, 1942

Washington: La Follette Proposes Higher Tax

Stiffer corporation taxes totalling 50 per cent for normal and surtax rates on corporate incomes were proposed by Senator La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin in an amendment to the pending bill. [Financial Page.]

Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers in his first radiocast since assuming office said the aim of coming restrictions is to keep the nation "on wheels," not to stop essential driving.

In a Fireside Chat within a week or so President Roosevelt is to discuss several undisclosed topics on which numerous inquiries have been received at the White House. The topics will be drawn from a list of more than 40 compiled by the President's secretaries.

Closing down of gold mines will be ordered by the War Production Board to make equipment and manpower available for mining strategic minerals, a spokesman disclosed. [Financial Page.]

Rationing of manpower should be tried out through existing agencies before any attempt is made to adopt "work-or-fight" legislation, according to a poll of members of the special House Committee on Defense Migration.

Farm production goals tentatively set by the Department of Agriculture for 1943 top even the record acreages and output requested this year as war demands for food increase. [Financial Page.]

Meat eaten in restaurants or at the home of a friend should be counted in when reckoning the weekly quota of two and a half pounds a week under voluntary rationing, the Office of War Information states.

Delays by the Army, Navy, and Selective Service Boards in supplying their views to the House Military Committee on drafting youths of 18 and 19 were blamed by committee members in answering critics who said Congressmen were stalling with an eye on coming elections.

Lieutenant General George H. Brett, until recently commander of United Nations air forces in the Southwest Pacific and deputy commander under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, received the distinguished flying cross for his "courage and tenacity of purpose" in frequent flights over hostile territory.

Certificates of War Necessity must be obtained by operators of motor trucks, taxis, and other commercial vehicles by Nov. 15, the Office of Defense Transportation has ruled. The certificates will govern mileage and minimum loads.

Lease-lend aid to Russia will be given a thorough going over in inquiries motivated by recent crtitcisms, President Roosevelt disclosed. Ambassador William H. Standley is to return from Moscow with his Military and Naval Attachés as star witnesses in the investigation.

The United States, Great Britain and Russia signed a protocol covering delivery of military equipment, munitions and raw materials to the Soviet Union by Britain and the United States.

War spending hit a peak of $277,000,000 a day in September, the War Production Board disclosed in its weekly statistical report. Total for the month was $5,684,000,000.

Calculating that war costs will exceed $6,000,000,000 per month by New Year's, Budget Director Harold D. Smith revised budget estimates of war spending upwards to a total of $78,000,000,000 in the current fiscal year which will end June 30, 1943.

In Europe: Nazis Kill Prominent Norwegians

Ten prominent Norwegians were executed in Trondheim as Germany enforced a state of civil emergency proclaimed as a measure to curb a wave of sabotage. [Page 1.]

A bomb explosion in Paris killed two persons and wounded 18 when thrown into pro-Nazi French People's Party anti-Jewish meeting in a Paris theater. The theater was at the moment showing an anti-Semitic film, according to The British News Agency. The Berlin Radio later put the number of wounded at 24, and said the attack was the third made on gatherings of the People's Party in a week.

Another bomb exploded in a German employment agency in the French city of Lyon, according to the Swiss Telegraph agency, causing considerable damage but no fatalities.

Germany served notice on all ablebodied men in Northern Slovenia, Yugoslavia, that they will be conscripted for military service on the basis of the German contention that they are of German blood, it was reported from London.

A bomb thrown into a Belfast street wounded five persons, including three constables, it was reported from the Northern Ireland capital.

Four more Czechs were executed by the Nazis on charges ranging from high treason, to attempting to revive the Communist Party, it was reported by the Czech Government in exile in London.

A United States warning to French people to evacuate places where work is being done for the Germans because of increasing American air attacks on France, was radiocast to France by the British Broadcasting Company.

New England: Relief Kerosene Delayed by 'Run'

Mayor Tobin of Boston announced that because of shortage in kerosene and range oil, deliveries of those items usually made by Oct. 15 to relief families cannot be made until at least Nov. 1. Shortage is due to "run" on light oils last month before rationing date.

Co-operation between labor unions and management can lead to the greatest advance in the standard of living in history, declared Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard Business School. [Page 6.]

Nine hundred Waves settled down to routine naval training at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., as they eagerly awaited issuance of uniforms. [Page 6.]

New England Governors at last receive word from President Roosevelt that he will see them and discuss region's fuel oil situation. [Page 2.]

Americas: New Argentine Shipping Service

In Bogotá, Colombia, Edmundo Gutierrez, representative of the Argentine merchant fleet, announced that a regular shipping service between Argentina and Colombia would be inaugurated this month.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Higgins Marks Time On Plant Proposal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans boat builder, who wants to convert his uncompleted ship-building plant into a cargo plane factory, said today he was letting the idea sink in with Government officials.

Mr. Higgins said he anticipated no immediate developments.

The Government spent between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 in partial development of a cargo ship building works before the Maritime Commission cancelled the contract on the ground there was a shortage of steel.

Weather Predictions

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Transport Plan On World-Wide Basis Proposed

Foreign Trade Council hears Under Secretary of Commerce urge reorganization after war.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A proposal for an "impartial international authority" to administer and reorganize the transportation systems of the world after the war was laid before the 29th annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council in Boston today by Wayne Chatfield Taylor, Under Secretary of Commerce.

The plan was sketched in general terms by Mr. Taylor, who said he was not offering it as "a solution" to the postwar problems of getting supplies to stricken countries and restoring worldwide trade, but as something for the foreign traders to think about.

Among the delegates, it was not believed, however, that a high official of the Federal Government would put forward such a plan in casual fashion, especially when viewed in the light of another statement of Mr. Taylor today that "plans must be ready" for the postwar period and "I can assure you that there will be plans."

Serve All Nations

In so far as the Commerce Department official outlined his proposal, it called for an international agency ready to convert the wartime transportation system of the United Nations into a larger, more cohesive arrangement of ship lines, rail lines, and air lines adapted to the uses of peace.

Mr. Taylor indicated that such an agency should serve the transportation needs of every nation, both small and big, and that its object should be to help put into effect the promises of the Atlantic Charter for a better integrated and more prosperous world.

His speech was read at the morning session of the convention in the ball room of the Hotel Statler, at which other addresses on postwar planning were delivered by J. E. Otterson of New Haven, Conn., Chairman of the American Maritime Council, a privately sponsored organization of all American shipping interests; Eugene P. Thomas of New York, President of the Foreign Trade Council, and Charles Francis Adams, Boston banker and former Secretary of the Navy, who presided.

Prepare for Peace

The plea of Mr. Otterson, former manufacturer and motion picture producer, for postwar planning was that "if we are no better prepared for peace than we were for the war we are now fighting, we cannot expect to win the peace very easily." He urged preparations now for a great, postwar American merchant marine.

Referring to the postwar experiences after the last conflict, Mr. Taylor, a former Chicago investment banker and former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Roosevelt, described the difficulties of getting food to small countries in the '20s despite the desperate needs of the populations.

By way of illustration, he related that people in Vienna were starving while surplus wheat was available in near-by Rumania—all because of the breakdown or nonexistence of transportation.

"How can all the countries be assured after the war, of their

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Major Battle Looms at Guadalcanal; Allies Capture Vital New Guinea Pass; War Criminals to Meet Swift Justice

Britain and the United States to force their surrender at end of the war.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—The Axis "war criminals" who have spread untold misery and grief throughout the world will be given a quick and sure trial in special United Nations courts after the war, President Roosevelt promised today.

Repeating a similar warning issued on Aug. 21 and stressing that Axis brutalities are continuing with unabated cruelty, the President warned that "the ringleaders responsible for the organized murders of thousands of innocent persons and the commission of atrocities which have violated every tenet of the Christian faith" would have to pay the penalty of those who live by the sword.

In what appeared, however, to be a bid for the support of Axis nationals revolted by the inhuman excesses of their governments, the President declared that there would be no mass reprisals after the war.

The punishment which the United States and Britain intend to mete out to the responsible Axis authorities, Mr. Roosevelt disclosed, is growing in severity.

Six weeks ago the President declared that the perpetrators of barbaric acts against the innocent citizens of occupied countries would be "made to answer" after the war,

At that time he said that the United Nations governments would see that the Nazi officials authorizing and condoning such acts would be required to stand trial in the courts of law in the countries which they had been oppressing.

Today the President went further. He affirmed that as a condition of the peace, these "war criminals" would have to be surrendered to the United Nations.

The prospect of a court trial is thus reduced. Instead, there will be a United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes.

The President gave assurance to the peoples of the Axis that there would be no "mass reprisals" but said that the "ringleaders" would be made to pay for their crimes.

The White House announced that it has received recent reports from the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Luxemburg, Belgium, Greece, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and France reporting mounting evidence of "oppression and terror."

The President's statement is as follows:

The text of the President's statement follows:

"On Aug. 21 I said that this Government was constantly receiving information concerning the barbaric crimes being committed by the enemy against civilian populations in occupied countries, particularly on the Continent of Europe. I said it was the purpose of this Government, as I knew it to be the purpose of the other United Nations, to see that when victory

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Associated Press; Adventure Film

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek **Wendell L. Willkie**

In the above composite picture Mr. Willkie, special envoy of President Roosevelt, appears to be talking to General Chiang, Chinese leader. Mr. Willkie at present is in Chungking where he is holding conferences with General Chiang and other Chinese leaders.

U. S. Supporting Willkie Demands For World in Which All Men Are Free

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 — The United States Government is in complete sympathy with Wendell L. Willkie's statement to the Chinese people that all Asiatic nations must be unqualifiedly independent after the war, it has been learned.

Although it is too much to say that Mr. Willkie, as the President's especial emissary, spoke for the Government in this matter, it is not much to assume that this point was one which the President and his 1940 political opponent talked over before the latter left on his tour of United Nations and neutral capitals.

While few Administration officials would feel free to speak with the blunt candor used by Mr. Willkie in his Chungking radio address, both the White House and the State Department are known to think along these same lines. Whatever may be the reaction to the Willkie statement, it is felt safe to say that, in its heart, the Administration does not repudiate the Willkie statements.

Refusing to clothe his words in generalities, the former Republican candidate declared that "the time of colonial empires is over.

Duty to Asiatic Nations

"It is the United States' duty to see to it that China gets planes and supplies, but it is even more the United States' duty to see to it that Asia's nations after the war will be completely independent with government of their own choice."

This is considered here to be the most advanced position yet taken by a responsible spokesman for American public opinion. Other speakers, including Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, have indicated their belief that imperialism and the colonial system are doomed, but they never have gone so far as to declare that it is America's duty to see that these concepts are liquidated after the war.

Nevertheless, off-the-record talks with Government officials have convinced newspapermen that there can be no return to the prewar setup, that the march of history only has hastened the time when all native populations must be independent and that London, Paris, and the Hague must be re-

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 7 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, in a press conference here today, made the following statement:

I have traveled through 13 countries. I have seen kingdoms, Soviets, republics, mandated areas, colonies and dependencies. I have seen an almost bewildering variety of ways of living and ways of ruling and being ruled.

But I have found four things common to all the countries that I have visited and to all the ordinary people in those countries with whom I have talked:

First, they all want the United Nations to win the war.

Second, they want the United Nations to get on the offensive now.

Third, they all want a chance at the end of the war to live in liberty and independence.

Fourth, they all doubt in varying degrees the readiness of the leading democracies of the world to stand up and be counted upon for the freedom of others after the war is over. This doubt kills their enthusiastic participation on our side.

Now without the real support of these common people, the winning of the war will be enormously difficult. The winning of the peace will be nearly impossible. This war is not simply a technical problem for task forces. It is also a war for men's minds. We must organize on our side not simply the sympathies but also the active, aggressive, offensive spirit of nearly three-fourths of the people of the world who live in South America, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Asia. We have not done this and, at present, we are not doing this.

Defense Will Not Win

We have got to do it. First of all, everything I have seen on this trip has strengthened my conviction that defense will not win the war. I think we have got to pin this idea in our hats and look at it often—defense will not win for us either in a military sense or a political sense.

It is my personal opinion that the time has come for an all-out armed offensive everywhere by all United Nations. We are ready

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Unrest in Nazi-Bound Nations Unmasks German 'New Order'

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7 — Reports of sharply increased tension in several German-occupied countries on the European continent—particularly in Norway, Denmark and France—are interpreted here as evidence that the Germans have now been forced to put an end to all but the barest pretense of "new order" based on voluntary co-operation.

Terrorism, repression, conscription of labor and looting of food are being intensified in all three countries, according to reports of critical developments reaching London from continental cities.

From Denmark comes rumors of an impending Nazi coup against King Christian and his government. In any case it is already plain that the Germans are tightening up their control. This is considered here to be a specially significant development. It is felt to indicate that even in Denmark, which the Nazis have hitherto held up as a model of co-operation with the Reich, the "new order" has now broken down.

Ersatz Velvet

According to reliable Danish sources here, the real fact about the position in Denmark is that the velvet glove with which Hitler at first treated the Danes has now worn threadbare and the mailed fist is beginning to show through.

The first public sign that things were not going too well behind the propaganda facade which the Germans erected in Denmark was the story that King Christian recently replied to a long, flowery telegram of birthday congratulations received from Hitler with a curtly worded message which merely said "thank you." The result is that at present Denmark and Germany have done what amounts almost to breaking off diplomatic relations. The Danish Minister in Berlin has been recalled for consultations, as has the German Minister in Copenhagen.

At the same time, provocative

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Short Wave Radio Messages Can Still Be Sent Illegally

Illegal short wave communications may still continue to leave American shores to aid the Axis due to the inability of any one American government department to freeze and control completely the manufacture, sale and use of radio equipment.

This fact was disclosed today by James A. Moyer, director of the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education, following investigations made by a field agent of his division. The division uses radio equipment for various technical extension courses in radio which it is operating.

Mr. Moyer's disclosures followed an assertion made by the Massachusetts Civic League that an eight-months campaign instituted by it to freeze the public sale of short wave radio transmitting equipment had "run up against a stone wall in the War Production Board."

Easy to Buy Equipment

A field agent of the Extension Department, Mr. Moyer said, had found it was "easily possible to purchase short-wave equipment." Radio transmitting equipment can now be purchased only on a priority order due to the ban on manufacture of parts which has been placed on the industry by the WPB.

If a small radio parts dealer, Mr. Moyer said, does not care whether his stock is replenished, he can sell it without a priority order. There is a tremendous profit also for the small dealer who does this, inasmuch as there is no price ceiling on radio transmitting apparatus because it cannot be offered for sale.

It was disclosed, however, that some definite progress has been made in correspondence between the WPB and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice asking the latter to look into the matter.

But there are still big gaps in regulation—gaps through which "fifth columnists" and spies can still acquire and build illegal transmitting equipment, Mr. Moyer said.

Little Control of Sales

The principal function of the WPB, for instance, Mr. Moyer said, is the allocation of materials to radio manufacturers. One of the weakest links in regulation, however, he said, is the lack of control of sales between the manufacturer and the jobber. A good many of the manufacturers, he said, do not care about or investigate the jobbing purchasers of their equipment so long as it is sold.

The Federal Communications Commission, Mr. Moyer added, has no control over the sale of radio equipment but is only charged with the responsibility of licensing stations and operators.

Willkie on 'The World We Want'

CHUNGKING, Oct. 7 (AP)—"The truth is," said Wendell Willkie in his statement issued here today, "that we as a nation have not made up our minds as to *what kind of a world we want* to speak for when victory comes. . . . Some say these subjects should be hushed until victory is won. Exactly the reverse is true. Sincere efforts to find progressive solutions now will bring strength to our cause. Remember that opponents of social change always urge delay because of some present crisis. After the war, changes may be too little and too late."

[Article Six on "The World We Want"—The Christian Science Monitor's Fall Series on planning for peace—appears today on the first page of the second section.]

Stalingrad defenders hurl back Axis forces —RAF airmen bomb Osnabrück.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Another major battle may be in the making in the Solomons. For the second successive day it has been admitted that new Japanese reinforcements have been landed on Guadalcanal, although the latest landings were made at the further cost of 11 planes and a damaged heavy cruiser.

The fact that the Japanese are risking larger ships instead of customary barges and smaller craft to put ashore reinforcements would seem to indicate they are determined to oust American forces from the island regardless of cost. Whether they will succeed depends upon the amount of air strength the United Nations can muster in these critical waters astride the Australian-American lifeline.

There are strong indications that the United States forces on Guadalcanal are small and that they control only a tiny section of the island. But, on the other hand, available air power over the Solomons and in adjacent regions has scored decision after decision over the enemy's planes and has taken a heavy toll of shipping. Guadalcanal, moreover, is within easy flying range of Australia and Port Moresby, where Flying Fortresses and other powerful Allied land bombers are being based in steadily increasing numbers.

The situation in New Guinea, meanwhile, remains obscure. Australian troops, under the direct command of General MacArthur himself, have occupied the mile-high pass at the summit of the Owen Stanley Mountains. As yet they have encountered no Japanese forces. Nor is it known thus far whether the convoy seen off Buna Monday landed or removed Japanese troops.

In Washington, the Pacific War Council told President Roosevelt the outlook in the Far East was encouraging.

In the siege of Stalingrad now in its forty-fourth day, the strength of the magnificent Russian defenders appears to grow in direct ratio to the increasing fury and desperation of the German attacks. New masses of German troops have entered the struggle, but the Russians announced confidently that Marshal Timoshenko's counteroffensive had gained further headway northwest of the city and that 10 Nazi assaults had been repulsed without gain. The presence of Russian reinforcements inside Stalingrad provides another encouraging note.

In the modestly revived western air war, RAF bombers, perhaps 120 strong, made a concentrated attack on the German industrial and railway town of Osnabrück.

Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair punctuated news of the raid by telling the British Parliament that 1,082 RAF bombers were lost over northern Europe in the nine months ended Sept. 30. He added that Britain was suffering "a lower rate of casualties" than German air forces attacking the British Isles.

Guadalcanal:

New Japanese Attack On Island Awaited

The landing of Japanese reinforcements on Guadalcanal was reported by the Navy Tuesday to have been accomplished on Oct. 3 and 4. In doing so they raised their total losses in the two-months-old Battle of the Solomons to 230 aircraft destroyed and 30 vessels sunk or damaged.

On another vital front to the west, an Allied land and air offensive hourly reduced the Japanese threat to the important Port Moresby base on New Guinea's southeast coast. Pushing northward over mountainous terrain only recently held by the enemy, Australian troops apparently were firmly in possession of the mile-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

New England Governors Receive Word President Will Discuss Region's Oil

New Locations Set for Night Registration

Between now and Oct. 14, night registration in Boston wards will be held by the Boston Election Commission in a set of new locations. All unregistered voters must register on or before the 14th in order to cast a ballot in the Nov. 3 election.

In addition to the Commission's office, 611 City Hall Annex, which is open each week day from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., except holidays, the following branch offices will be open from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. each week day except holidays:

Ward One, Paul Jones School, Horace and Byron Streets.
Ward Two, Bunker Hill School, Baldwin and Bunker Hill Streets.
Ward Three, Ward Room, Blossom Street.
Ward Four, Y. M. C. A. Building, 316 Huntington Avenue.
Ward Five, Prince School, Ward Room, Exeter Street, corner Newbury Street.
Ward Six, Frederic W. Lincoln School, East Broadway, near K Street.
Ward Seven, William E. Russell School, Columbia Road, near Dorchester Avenue.
Ward Eight, Municipal Building, Dudley Street, corner Vine Street.
Ward Nine, Roxbury Court House, Roxbury Street.
Ward Ten, Lowell School, Centre Street, corner Mozart Street.
Ward Eleven, Show Room, 4 Tower Street.
Ward Twelve, Roxbury Memorial High School, Townsend Street.
Ward Thirteen, Edward Everett School, Pleasant Street, near Savin Hill Avenue.
Ward Fourteen, Pauline Agassiz Shaw School, corner Morton and Norfolk Streets.
Ward Fifteen, Benjamin Cushing School, Robinson Street.
Ward Sixteen, Ellen H. Richards School, Beaumont Street.
Ward Seventeen, Gilbert Stuart School, Richmond Street.
Ward Eighteen, Municipal Building, River Street.
Ward Nineteen, Municipal Building, Washington Street and Cummins Highway.
Ward Twenty, Basement, Branch Public Library, Centre Street, near Mt. Vernon Street.
Ward Twenty-One, Alexander Hamilton School, Chestnut Hill Avenue.
Ward Twenty-Two, Old Town Hall, Ward Room, Washington Street, near Market Street.

Saltonstall Calls For Celebration Of Columbus Day

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today called for celebration of America's 450th anniversary on Columbus Day, Monday, Oct. 12.

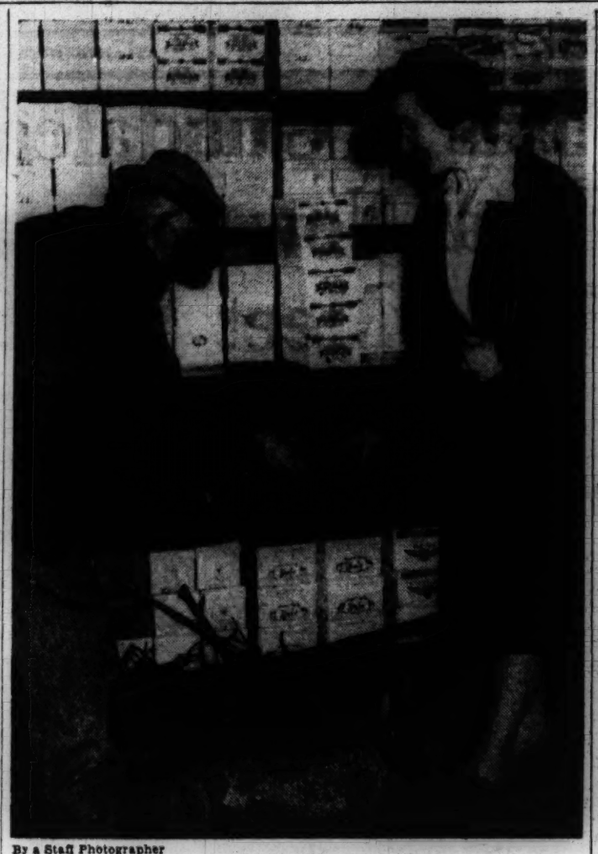
"Even in the midst of the greatest armed struggle in history," the Governor said in his proclamation, "it becomes us as Americans to celebrate, spiritually at least, America's 450th birthday. In the year of 1492, a new land was discovered by Christopher Columbus. He called the vast unknown country America, and gave it to the world to be utilized and developed by the numberless generations to come. It is a land, held and cherished by free men in the spirit of liberty. . . .

"May his daring and his courage serve us in this hour of need. May his example help us, the descendants of all the races and the inheritors of all the creeds, to knit ourselves more firmly together so that by the force of our arms, our unity, our prowess, and our will to win, we may ultimately bring about another great achievement; a just and lasting peace."

Boston Council Of C. I. O. Faces Reorganization

The Boston Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations will be reorganized at a meeting tentatively set for Oct. 20 or 25 at the Parker House, Jack Hurvich, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, announced yesterday.

The call will go out in a few days. All C. I. O. unions, whether or not now affiliated with the Industrial Union Council, will be invited.



By a Staff Photographer

What a North Ender Can Do for War

Although small compared with the great municipal scrap piles, this heap of old metal fixtures, piping, and copper represents the collection which just one shopkeeper in Boston's North End got together after a search of his basement. Mrs. Luba Kilstein, War Captain in the women's division, Boston Salvage Committee, is shown accepting the scrap for the City. City trucks called for the salvage and took it away.

Springfield Police Collect 1,000 Tons of Scrap in Week

Springfield, Mass., has a police department thoroughly alert to the scrap drive. It conducted a scrap drive of its own which yielded 2,022,750 pounds of metal in a single week.

Salvage Committe members appeared at the various roll calls before the drive commenced, urged police officers to report all scrap iron of 500 pounds or over which they noticed and to get permission of owners to have the scrap carted away.

Chief Raymond P. Gallagher instituted a contest in which the prize would be a day off to the officer or cruising car operator reporting the most pounds. Officer George Henry beat the field with 50,700 pounds.

Salvage officials hope other police forces will follow Springfield's example.

Milton Mobilizes

Milton has 300 volunteer workers enrolled to carry on the collection next week. The Red Cross, the Boy and Girl Scouts of Milton, and other organizations have co-operated to the full. The town's 20 trucks will be augmented by additional trucks lent by the War Production Board—trucks that have been donated to the cause by bottling companies.

According to figures compiled on the results of the salvage drive in 10 States—unofficial and far from complete—shows Massachusetts to be lowest in per capita quantity. This is perhaps not as serious as it may appear, since the official collection in many of the Bay State's cities has not even begun.

Scrap already collected in these 10 States totals 260,000 tons and the per capita figures are: Pennsylvania, 28.6 pounds; Michigan, 15.2 pounds; Maryland, 13 pounds; Virginia, 10.5 pounds; Missouri, 9 pounds, Oklahoma, 6.9 pounds; West Virginia, 6.5 pounds; Maine, 6 pounds; Iowa, 5.8 pounds; Massachusetts, 5.5 pounds.

12,000 tons for Bay State

Massachusetts has contributed so far only 12,000 tons of scrap.

However, it was officially stated by the Massachusetts Salvage Committee that if Taunton and Framingham are any indication, the State will double its quota of 60,000 tons once the real collection gets under way. Framingham has turned in 350 tons, or 127 pounds per family. Its quota was 90 pounds. Taunton, with a quota of 60 pounds, has already yielded 108 pounds per family, or 500 tons in all. Neither city is ceasing its collections at this point but is scouring its homes and fields and industries for still more scrap.

Official quotas are based on population as follows: Boston, 20 pounds per family; cities 100,000 to 250,000, 45 pounds per family; 25,000 to 100,000 population, 60 pounds; 10,000 to 25,000 population, 90 pounds per family; 2,500 to 10,000, 120 pounds; farms and hamlects less than 2,500 population, 250 pounds per family.

B. U. Starts Something

Boston University lands both feet first in the scrap drive tomorrow, when admission to classes at Hayden Memorial, both for students and faculty, will be a specified amount of scrap metal.

With Terrier football squad guarding the doors and Massachusetts Salvage Committee bins near-by, the student body and their masters will have to pay the price at the following rates: redheads, both coeds and men, three pounds each; faculty, one pound; ordinary coeds, two pounds; ordinary men, one pound. Should an absent-minded professor forget his scrap, admission can be obtained by the purchase on the spot of a two-dollar war stamp.

The News, undergraduate newspaper, is conducting the drive. If successful, this initial drive at Hayden Memorial will be repeated at other schools of the University.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold tonight with little wind.

Southwestern Maine and rest of New England: Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:11 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 10:56 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Wednesday by 6:47 p. m.

Rockingham Hit by Ban On Special Train

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 7—The expected has finally happened at Rockingham Park Race Track. Activities there are finally being curbed through elimination of special trains and curtailment of private transportation. During its early summer meet, the race track went on to establish new records for gambling. Before the meet was over OPA officials had clamped down on holders of supplemental gasoline certificates who were frequenting the track. And surveys indicated that thousands of people were being brought to the track daily in special trains and busses at a time when Federal officials were clamoring for a conservation of transportation. The fall meet at the track is now in its second week. Special trains have been eliminated. And holders of supplemental gasoline rations are being more careful about their cars being seen at the track. This means that business is down at Rockingham.

There are many who are inclined to welcome this development. They contend that the State had come to count too strongly on this source of revenue and that a substitute might well spell the end of the hold the track has had on New Hampshire politics through its financial contribution.

Tobacco Tax

New Hampshire's income from the tobacco tax in continuing its decline. The State's income from this source during September was $92,710. This compares with $96,508 for the same month of 1941, according to Scott S. McIntire, director of the tobacco tax division of the State Tax Commission. September was the third consecutive month in which a decline in tobacco tax income has taken place. The revenue from this source is used to take the place of the direct tax on real estate, which it displaced. The direct tax ran from $1,200,000 to $1,800,000 a year.

Flying Courses

Training of the 30 young men who started the second eight-week full-time flying course at the University of New Hampshire two weeks ago under Civil Pilot Training program of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, is unusual in one respect. Most of their ground training, as well as flight instruction, is being given by pilots. Prof. E. Howard Stolworthy of Durham, who is co-ordinator of CPT for the University, and Paul R. Doe of Northwood, are licensed pilots as well as certificated ground instructors. When first inaugurated in 1939, CPT training was made available to qualified undergraduates at six colleges in the country. Of the 106 University of New Hampshire students who took CPT training up to last spring, 85 per cent are actively flying in war service and 10 per cent are officers in other branches of the Army.

Lumber Prices

The OPA estimates that more than 300 lumber mill operators in this State have been directly affected by the ceiling price schedule. The OPA says that the price ceilings bring white pine prices into line with prices for lumber produced in other sections of the country. The ceiling on white pine is expected to be followed by ceilings on northeastern Norway pine, red spruce, black spruce, white spruce and hemlock.

Wake Island Avengers Enlist

Twelve recruits in an "Avengers of Wake Island" detachment being formed in the United States Marine Corps today called on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to present to him a plaque commemorating the defense of Wake Island by 384 "leathernecks."

The recruits are among more than 50 men sworn into the Marines today by Maj. Harry W. Bacon, officer in charge of recruiting, as the initial detail of the "Avengers of Wake Island" detachment. This detachment is being formed from Oct. 7 to 21, on the corresponding days that Wake Island held out 10 months ago.

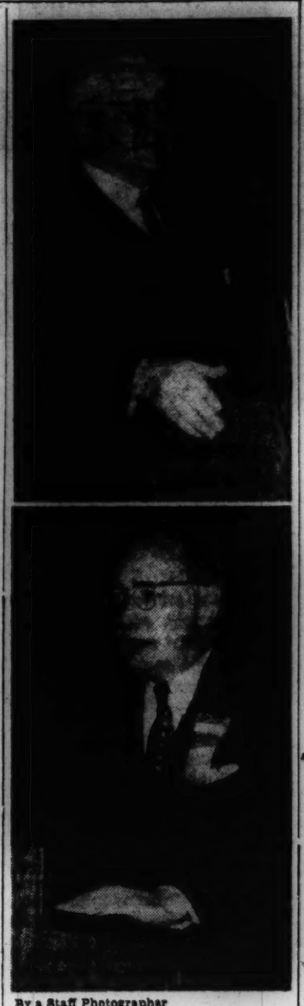
The Greater Boston detail is the first such official group to be organized in the nation, and special certificates will be awarded to each "Avenger."

Army Won't Take Chamber Quarters

Quarters of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will not be taken over by the War Department in spite of persistent rumors, according to dispatches from Washington today.

Offices of the organization were designed and equipped to fit the specific requirements of the Chamber after years of planning. The Chamber occupies the two top floors of the building at 80 Federal Street.

A lounge room, the main library, and a main dining room occupy the top floor, while small dining rooms and extensive offices are located on the fourteenth floor. Club facilities as well as office accommodations are provided. Officials of the Chamber refused to discuss the situation for publication.



By a Staff Photographer

(Top) Eugene P. Thomas
A speaker at National Foreign Trade Convention and

(Below) Wayne C. Taylor
Undersecretary of Commerce, who also addressed gathering.

World-Wide Traffic Plan Is Proposed

Continued from Page 1

share in transportation facilities?" he asked. "How can new and adequate facilities be acquired? Can this be done without the creation of some impartial international authority designed to administer and reorganize existing systems for the benefit of all the countries, and, as soon as possible, plan the reconstruction of the Danube, the Rhine, the Don, the Yangstze, and other regions in relation to each other?

"Although many services can be facilitated through the use of airplanes, the everyday existence of the rural population and their trade with industrial centers must be by means of roads, railways and waterways.

"The matter of ocean transportation is also important. When the period of stress is over, how shall shipping be regulated in order that the various countries shall have the means of transporting their products and of importing needed goods? Must the foreign trade of a small country suffer because the ships owned by a more powerful neighbor are used exclusively for the trade of the owning country, without stopping to call at the ports of weaker states? Must every state try to build ships to carry its own commerce. Does the Seventh Declaration of the Atlantic Charter, that the 'peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance,' mean only freedom from hindrance by submarines and sea-raiders? Could an International Authority administer the shipping lanes 'to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them for the betterment of world-wide economic relations?'"

Tribute to Canada

At the luncheon which followed the morning session, more than 700 bankers and foreign traders paid spontaneous tribute to the Canadian war effort at the close of an address by A. McD. McBain, chief of the public relation section, Foreign Exchange Control Board, Ottawa, Canada.

The American listeners responded to Mr. McBain's detailed report of the contributions of Canadian citizens to the war, including personal income taxes of 40 per cent, with a prolonged burst of applause—the first show of enthusiasm at the convention sessions.

At the afternoon session, tribute was paid America's Russian ally by Dr. Samuel H. Cross, Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature at Harvard University, who urged that Soviet Russia be given full co-operation not only during the war but after it.

"Any nation that has successfully withstood Hitler's most desperate thrusts deserves more than mere toleration; it deserves understanding and respect," he said.

"Co-operation with the Soviet Union in winning the war means similar and lasting collaboration with the Soviet Union in creating and guaranteeing ultimate peace."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "The Tree Of Life" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff . . . Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.
Amusement Timetable: Page 16

Tentative Application Form for Fuel Oil

President Roosevelt today agreed to confer with the six New England Governors on the fuel oil situation next Tuesday. Edwin M. Watson, Secretary to the President, by telegram informed Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of the President's decision, after the six Governors had insisted upon the conference with the President despite a previous refusal on the part of the Chief Executive.

The Watson telegram read, "I gave the President your telegram and he still wants you to see Secretary Ickes first. After you have seen Ickes let us know when you are ready and we will arrange short appointment for you and committee with the President."

The six Governors, led by Governor Saltonstall, will confer with Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator, on Tuesday at 10 a. m.

When the Governor first asked the President for a conference Mr. Watson informed them that the President decided they should meet Mr. Ickes instead. However, New England Chief Executives insisted that they should see the President because they wished to discuss issues that only the Commander in Chief could decide.

The tentative application form for consumers of fuel oil for home heating has been released by the Office of Price Administration. While there may be some changes before questionnaires are finally sent out to dealers for distribution, it is expected the form will be substantially as given this morning.

Probably consumer registration will begin about Oct. 20, it was stated today. This is somewhat later than was first planned, the delay being due to delays in preparation of questionnaires.

(TENTATIVE)

Office of Price Administration, U. S. A. FORM OPA R-1100

Application for fuel oil and kerosene ration for heat and domestic hot water for PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

A "private dwelling" is a building or structure designed for the occupancy of fewer than four families in which 70 per cent or more of the total floor space is used for residential purposes. The term does not include a boarding or rooming house in which four or more rooms are regularly rented, or available for rental.

The owner of the premises or person controlling the use of oil burning equipment (or the agent of either of them) used for furnishing heat or domestic hot water or both to all or part of a private dwelling may apply for a ration on this form.

A separate application shall be made for each oil burning unit and such application shall cover only the part of the premises served by such unit, except that if two or more oil burning units serving a single building are under common ownership or control, a single application may be made for all such units.

Applicant's name and address (print or type)

.....
first name middle initial last name

.....
House number and street, or R. F. D.

.....
(City or Postoffice) (county) (state)

.....
Dwelling where ration will be used (Address if other than above)

.....
(House number and street, or R. F. D.)

.....
(City or Postoffice) (county) (state)

Date of application .....

All Applicants Must Answer Items 1 Through 5

1—Indicate by placing an "X" in appropriate boxes the purpose for which a fuel oil or kerosene ration will be required, and for which this application is made.
(a) For heating dwelling [ ] yes [ ] no
[ ] by use of oil fired through central heating plant (furnace or boiler that distributes heat through pipes or ducts).
[ ] by use of oil fired space heater, portable heater, etc. (a heater that does not distribute through pipes or ducts).
(b) For domestic hot water [ ] yes [ ] no

2—(a) For what purposes was fuel oil (or kerosene) used during the 12-months ending last May 31? (Indicate by placing "X" in the appropriate box.)
[ ] for heating dwelling
[ ] for domestic hot water
(b) If used for domestic hot water, how many persons regularly lived in the dwelling during these months?

3—(a) Was any fuel oil (or kerosene) burning equipment installed since March 1, 1942?
For heating dwelling [ ] yes [ ] no
For domestic hot water [ ] yes [ ] no
(b) If "yes," indicate the date or dates that such equipment was installed.
Equipment for heating dwelling installed:
Month....., Day....., Year.....
Equipment for domestic hot water installed:
Month....., Day....., Year.....
(c) If the above equipment has been installed since March 1, 1942 on what date were the foundations of the building completed?
Month....., Day....., Year.....

4—(a) Has the equipment in which the ration is to be used been converted to fuel oil (or kerosene)?
Equipment for heating dwelling [ ] yes [ ] no
Equipment for domestic hot water [ ] yes [ ] no
(b) If "yes" and equipment was converted after March 1, 1942, state the date on which the conversion contract or agreement was signed.
Equipment for heating dwelling signed
Month..... Day..... Year.....
Equipment for domestic hot water signed
Month..... Day..... Year.....
(c) If equipment has been converted to fuel oil (or kerosene) explain why it has not been reconverted to the fuel formerly used .....

5—(a) Is there available on the premises any other equipment (excluding fireplaces) that does not use fuel oil, kerosene, natural gas, manufactured gas, or electricity, and that can be used for heating all or part of the dwelling or for providing domestic hot water?
[ ] yes [ ] no
If "yes," indicate the equipment that is available and answer 5 (b), 5 (c), and 5 (d).
Equipment for heating dwelling.
Equipment for domestic hot water.
(b) Describe the equipment which is available.
(c) What was this equipment used for during the 12 months ending last May 31?
For heating dwelling [ ] yes [ ] no
For domestic hot water [ ] yes [ ] no
(d) If this equipment is NOT used, explain why not.

Item 6 must be answered by all applicants for ration for unit space heaters, portable heaters, parlor stoves, etc.

6—(a) Will any part of the dwelling be heated by a central heating plant (see item 1) of any type, burning any kind of fuel?
[ ] yes [ ] no
(b) If "yes," explain why a unit space heater, portable heater, parlor stove, etc., is also required:

All applicants for a ration for heating a dwelling must answer items 7 through 11.

7—In column (1) of the table below designate the necessary living and sleeping quarters, and commercial space, that must be heated by fuel oil (or kerosene) between now and next Sept. 30.
Do not include any of the following spaces unless heating such spaces is essential for sleeping or commercial purposes: basement space, laundries, sleeping porches, sun porches, garage space, recreation rooms, workshops, attics, storage space other than closets opening into heated space, and any other space for which heating is not essential.
Show the size of each room in the following manner: Give the length and width in feet (omit inches), place the length figure in column (2) and the width figure in column (3), multiply the length by the width, place the answer in column (4). (when measuring any irregularly-shaped room, treat it as a series of squares or rectangles and give the length and width and square foot area of each square or rectangle. Write in separately the dimensions and the area of each square or rectangle.
Indicate by placing "X" in column (5) any rooms which were not heated within the 12 months ending last May 31 (but which will be heated between now and next Sept. 30).
Check all figures for accuracy.

Type of Room or Space (1) .....
Dimensions
Length (feet) (2) .....
Width (feet) (3) .....
Floor Area in Sq. Ft. (4) .....
(5) .....
Total .....

If more space is required, attach sheet similarly headed.
From attached sheet .....
Grand total .....

8—(a) How many persons regularly occupy this dwelling? (Do not include day help.) ..... persons.
(b) How many of these persons are under 4 years of age? ..... persons.

9—(a) During the 12 months ending last May 31, were there any unusual conditions (other than weather) that resulted in a higher-than-usual or lower-than-usual fuel oil (or kerosene) consumption for heating the dwelling? (Examples: extended absence from home, new burner installed, etc.)
[ ] yes [ ] no
(b) If "yes," are these conditions likely to exist between now and next September 30?
[ ] yes [ ] no
(c) If answer to 9 (b) is "no," describe the unusual conditions .....

10—(a) State from whom fuel oil (or kerosene) was purchased for the dwelling for heat and domestic hot water during the 12 months ending last May 31, and indicate the total number of gallons purchased during that period from each supplier. Obtain from the supplier(s) certification of the exact quantities purchased, and attach certification to this application.

Name and Address of Supplier	Gallons Purchased
Total	

(b) If purchase figures are not confirmed by supplier(s) certification, explain why not .....

11—How many gallons of fuel oil (or kerosene) were used to supply heat and domestic hot water in the dwelling during the 12 months ending last May 31? (Exclude fuel oil and kerosene used for the purposes other than heat and domestic hot water.) ..... gallons.

All applicants for domestic hot water ration must answer item 12.

12—(a) State the number of months per year fuel oil (or kerosene) will be needed for heating water for domestic use ..... months.
(b) How many persons regularly living in the dwelling require hot water for domestic use?
..... persons.

All Applicants Answer Items 13 and 14

13—(a) How many gallons (fuel oil and kerosene) will the storage tanks used for the dwelling hold?
..... gallons. (State total capacity.)
(b) What is the total number of gallons (fuel oil and kerosene) on hand? (If this application is made before Nov. 1, 1942, otherwise show amount on hand on date of application.)
..... gallons.

14—Has any other application been made for a fuel oil (or kerosene) ration for the purposes covered by this application?
[ ] yes [ ] no
If the answer is "yes," state when and where such application was made and the action taken thereon.

I hereby certify that all the statements made in this application are true and that all of the information therein contained is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed .....
(Person submitting application)
Print name and address if application signed by agent
Penalty clause 35a

.....
(House number and street, or RFD)

.....
(City or post office) (county) (state)
If this application is made by a person other than the owner of the premises, the owner must certify to the accuracy of the answers to questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 by signing the certification below:
I hereby certify that I have read the foregoing application and that the answers to questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed* .....
*Indicate if the person making this certification is the owner, and print name and address.

.....
(House number and street, or RFD)

.....
(City or post office) (county) (state)
Note: If owner's certification cannot be obtained, explain why not .....

Signed .....
Signature of applicant or agent.
When you have answered all pertinent questions fully, MAIL this application to your local War Price and Rationing Board. The board will notify you when your ration is available.

War Against 'Seventh Column' Carelessness Opens in Boston

"Smash the 'Seventh Column'—Carelessness" a national campaign being conducted from Boston to prevent losses at home, on the highway, and at work, this week co-operates with National Fire Prevention Week, being observed Oct. 4 to 10.

Conducted by the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, the campaign against the "seventh column" asserts that "as a nation, we can no longer afford the luxury of accidentally killing 102,500 Americans and injuring 9,000,000 more every year. We cannot risk the loss of men and the careless, wasteful destruction of materials we need to win the war.

"If accidents can be reduced, insurance rates will come down," the Company proclaims in advertisements and in home circulars.

The campaign stresses that if a person wrecks his automobile, insurance will pay the money loss but he can't buy a new car; that if his house burns down, insurance will pay the money loss but he can't rebuild until the war is over; that if he is injured, insurance will compensate financially, but that his place on the production line may suffer a grap critical to the success of the war effort.

"Smash the 'seventh column'" Brigades should be formed, proposes the Company, to explain how accidents can be avoided, to cross each hazard off a list after eliminating it from home or work, and to post stickers as a constant reminder to keep attics and cellars safe. Each family should have a fire-drill routine and should be equipped with well-spotted buckets of sand, pails of water, or fire extinguishers, the company reminds, adding that each family should know where the nearest fire-alarm box is and should have essential information posted near the telephone to report a fire immediately.

Successful Test Of Ship Device By Coast Guardsmen

A score of Coast Guardsmen today "escaped" from the 120-foot tower on the Bristol Street Fire Department Headquarters by means of the new "escape device" designed to expedite the abandonment of ships, as a test for the benefit of Capt. Charles M. Lyons, Supervising Merchant Marine Inspector of the First Naval District.

Forty Coast Guardsmen were sent to the test from the Hotel Brunswick Coast Guard base, but only half of them participated in the test. The device is, in effect, a ladder five feet wide and having link chain sides and rungs of square wood. Every 10 feet, the ladder is fitted with a round boom which tends to keep the chain free of "knots."

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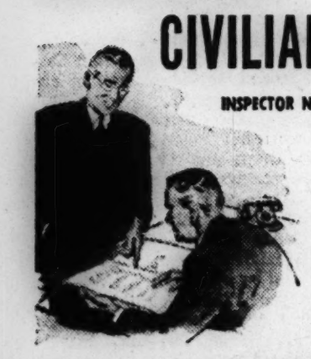
Liquor Hours Cut In Lynn Saloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 7—Alcoholic drinks will not be sold after 12 o'clock midnight here, effective Oct. 18, following last night's action by the City's License Commission in changing the closing hour for liquor spots from 1 a. m.

Local clergymen for many months had urged an earlier closing; a proposal last night by Acting Mayor Arthur J. Frawley that an 11 o'clock closing be set was turned down.

RELAXATION RECHARGES CIVILIAN MANPOWER



INSPECTOR NOTES IMPROVED QUALITY OF WORK AFTER RECREATION

"Especially," he says, "when the men have done what I call constructive resting. By that I mean going out and doing something different—breaking routine—getting a change of scene. One of the best pep-producers I know is a one-day vacation in New York—especially when it's spent at The Commodore."

THEATRE-GOING PROVIDES NEEDED STIMULATION

"We get a kick out of seeing our plays before all the bright lines have become common property—it gives us something to talk about when we go home. But, then, everything we do in New York provides interesting memories—that's why we like it so."

HOTEL COMFORT A REAL TREAT AT THE COMMODORE

"We like that feeling of owning the world you get when you stay at The Commodore. Big rooms, the best of service! And it provides all these things where you want it most—within minutes of everything New York offers the visitor."

2000 ROOMS ALL WITH PRIVATE BATH

THE COMMODORE
"NEW YORK'S BEST LOCATED HOTEL"
MARTIN SWEENY, President
Boston OFFICE: Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., Room 1159, Phone Hubbard 3860
RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL AND AIRLINES TERMINALS

ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS
OCTOBER 15
Deposits received by mail

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
In Our Family
Information Center
THROUGH OCTOBER 17
"What Can I Do"
(to help win the war)
Presented by:
Information and Volunteer Office,
Boston Committee on Public Safety,
In co-operation with
United States Regional Office,
First Civilian Defense Area
From 9:45 to 5:45
Monday 1 P. M. to 9 P. M.
JORDAN'S FOURTH FLOOR
MAIN STORE

W.C.T.U. Asks Liquid Stock Be Redistilled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Asking that the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors be stopped for the duration, the National W. C. T. U. in resolutions adopted in the final day of it's 68th annual convention here, went further and asked "that all existing stock be redistilled for industrial and munition purposes and that all distilleries and breweries be used for the production of war necessities."

The resolutions giving effect to a working program adopted earlier in the convention and to special recommendations of National President Ida B. Wise Smith, called upon the President of the United States "to abolish as an essential war measure, the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of all alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes in order to help win the war."

Alabama will return to statewide prohibition in 1943, being the first state in the Union to do so, unless democratic processes are strangled in the legislations, declared W. Earl Hotalen, executive secretary, Alabama Temperance Alliance.

In speaking on the subject, "Alabama's crusade for prohibition now," Dr. Hotalen said, "we propose not only to win back prohibition but to make Alabama a nation-wide testing laboratory to demonstrate the virtue, successful functioning and even the popularity of the prohibition principle."

"Although our next governor was elected upon his promise to give the people of Alabama the state-wide referendum on the liquor question which they desire, and notwithstanding majorities in both the Senate and House of Representatives who favor and will vote for such a referendum, the fact remains our legislature may never be allowed to vote on the state-wide referendum bill when it is introduced," said Dr. Hotalen. He went on to explain that the bill had to be reported out by committees and that the liquor interests were doing all they could to have wet committees appointed to stop the referendum.

The speaker added that Alabama had never in a state-wide election voted to legalize the liquor traffic and if given a chance would return "an overwhelming and unprecedented majority in favor of the reinstatement of prohibition." If the State goes dry he said the War Department would be called on to enforce its rule which prohibits the sale of intoxicants, including beer, on military reservations wholly within a dry state. He predicted the prohibition movement in Alabama as thoroughly democratic and unpolitical.

Judge Camille Kelley of the Juvenile Court of Memphis, Tenn., speaker at the annual banquet, urged an educational campaign against crime and especially to "make dissipation an unwelcome guest at the banquet and strip it of its disguise."

"You cannot tell the young person of today exactly what he can and cannot do," said Judge Kelley. "Therefore, it is up to us to put on such a scientific program of education against dissipation and lawlessness that we will have this battle won before we again attempt drastic measures through legislation. The time has already passed when a person feels obligated to take a drink unless he desires to do so and the time has already come when hostesses arrange soft drinks along with highballs and cocktails because so many people refuse alcoholic beverages through preference. This is at least progress.

"The battle is not being lost. We seemed to lose a legislative skirmish a few years back, but the world is becoming more and more conscious of the fact that we do not have to have intoxicants to stimulate the mentality of men, and certainly we need all of our senses and faculties to get around these days."

The 1943 convention will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, during September, the executive committee decided today.

● TUCK A BUNCH OF SNAPS into your next letter; they'll seem like a visit from home. Load with Kodak Verichrome Film. If your soldier has a camera, send along a few rolls. Full stock here.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.

NEW YORK, Madison Ave., at 45th St., 745 Fifth Ave., 235 West 23rd St.—PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood St.—BOSTON, 38 Bromfield St., Hotel Statler—ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk—BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.—PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St., 117 S. 16th St.—WASHINGTON, 607 14th St., N. W.

Comfortable Feet Are *Essential* For The War Effort *says Personnel Director*

Leon F. Salley Personnel Director of leading New England manufacturing concern

Countless men have trouble with poorly fitted, incorrect shoes in normal times. Even more are being slowed up with today's faster pace, as clearly shown by Mr. Salley's recent survey of foot conditions of men working long hours on their feet. Yet, many are finding immediate relief by slipping their feet into a pair of Wright Arch Preserver Shoes. Four hidden features assure comfort and eliminate energy-drain. No wonder Mr. Salley recommends Wright Arch Preserver Shoes!

A thousand fine dealers—with specially trained fitters—carry these top quality shoes. Below is a partial listing. If your city is not included, write to E. T. Wright & Co., Inc., Dept. C-2, Rockland, Mass.

Allentown Wetherhold-Metzger
Atlantic City Geo. Muse Clo. Co.
Baltimore Katzinger's
Birmingham N. Hess' Sons
Boston Selby-Bonfield
Bridgeport Filene's Men's Store
Brooklyn Welsh Shoe Shop
Buffalo Graham Shoe Co.
Charleston, S. C. Meips & Co., Inc.
Charleston, W. V. Condon's
Charlotte Diamond
Hartford Gilmer-Moore
Holyoke G. Fox & Co.
Huntington W. G. Simmons Corp.
Lowell and Lawrence Foard-Harwood
Miami Dickerman-McOsado
Newark Burdine's
New Haven Funk, Lewis
New York City Emerson-Derby
In Metropolitan New York are many dealers. For store most conveniently located — telephone Wisconin 7-6540
Passaic Stenchever's
Paterson Stenchever's
Philadelphia Conner's
Pittsburgh Chery's
Portland Strawbridge & Clothier
Providence Kaufmann's
Reading Boggs & Buhl
Roanoke Lamoy-Wallahan
Rochester Thomas F. Peirce
Scranton Wetherhold-Metzger
Springfield Bush-Flora
St. Petersburg Pidgeon's
Syracuse Lewis & Reilly
Tampa Morse & Haynes
Trenton X-Ray Shoes
Troy Park, Brannock
Washington Mees Bros.
Waterbury Fischer's
L. H. Cooper's
Boyce & Lewis
Raleigh Habendasher
Hayes & Jones

WRIGHT
Arch Preserver
SHOES

Waacs Prepare for Chilly Winds

Associated Press

They Wear Winter Uniforms

Here they are, two officers and a private of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps showing something neat in the trim olive drab winter uniforms of the Corps. They are, left to right: Third Officer Ruth Morton of Terra Haute, Ind.; Third Officer Cora Webb Bass, Hattiesburg, Miss.; and Auxiliary (private) Jean Towery of Los Angeles.

Prices and Your Purse: 'Keep Cars Rolling' Is Aim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rubber Director William M. Jeffers recommends that you make gas rationing, the 35-mile speed limit, and tire inspection easy for yourself by thinking of them as a "plan whereby we can keep automobiles operating rather than to restrict their use."

"Our aim," he explains, "is to keep automobiles, trucks, busses and farm equipment in serice until the day we will have an adequate supply of rubber substitutes."

Detailed instructions on the three rubber-conserving rules will be ready about Nov. 22, he promises.

No Ration for Dogs

The Office of War Information answers two important questions on the "share-the-meat" program now in effect. If meat rationing begins as planned, about December, they will carry over to it.

1. Is there a meat allowance for dogs, cats or other pets under the share-the-meat program?

Not of hamburger and other regular cuts of dressed beef, veal, pork, lamb or mutton.

However, liver, kidneys and canned dog food are not included in the 2½ pound per person allotment.

It may be sad news for some folk, but there will be no meat ration cards for dogs and cats.

2. Does the 2½ pound allotment include bone or fat—in short, what the butcher passes over the counter?

The answer, even for spare ribs, is yes.

Notice to Oil Users

Notice to fuel oil users in 30 rationed states: "If you do not receive your application form from your dealer shortly after Oct. 15, you can obtain one from your local War Price and Rationing Board.

OPA admits that people with low ceilings will fare better under fuel oil rationing than those with high ceilings since allotments will be based on floor space measurements only.

Heating engineers have advised OPA that difficulties of measuring cubic content of a room would be greater than any injustice caused by measuring only floor space.

"We're causing the consumer enough trouble as it is," one OPA official explained.

Must Advertise

Motorists who lose gas ration books are now required to insert advertisements in the classified columns of local newspapers for three days before they can get another. Usually the local rationing board makes you wait 10 days for possible recovery.

Antifreeze Precautions

Those who followed OPA's advice last spring and saved antifreeze for re-use this winter should take the following precautions:

Have the strength of the solution tested at a filling station before putting it back. Have it just strong enough to function at the ordinary temperature in your locality.

Have the cooling system of your car checked. The service man should: (1) clean the radiator, (2) make sure the hose connections are tight, the water pump is in good repair, and the thermostat in good working order; (3) tighten the cylinder bolts; and (4) see that the feed lines to the water heater are draining correctly.

Price ceiling on permanent antifreeze is $2.65 a gallon or 70 cents a quart.

Food Storage

The Department of Agriculture has bulletins on "home storage of vegetables" and "drying foods for victory meals" that will help you take care of fall surpluses of fruits and vegetables.

Palyi Links Reich Defeat To Bombings

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 (AP) — Dr. Melchior Palyi, international economist, said today that September marked the turning point of the war in favor of the Allies and that the Allied victory would be achieved in "about a year."

Germany's war effort would collapse, Dr. Palyi predicted, if 25 per cent of its production could be halted by repeated bombings of its industrial sections while it is attempting to conduct major activities on several fronts.

In an address prepared for delivery to a wartime emergency conference of the National Restaurant Association, Dr. Palyi declared that "when Germany's expansion was stopped during the last month, the turning point came.

Stopped by Winter

"Germany was halted in Egypt and the outcome of the Battle of Stalingrad matters little in the final analysis, because Germany's advance into Russia will be effectively stopped by the winter weather," said Dr. Palyi, former economic adviser to the Reichsbank and the Deutsche Bank in Berlin. He came here in 1933 as visiting professor and research economist at the University of Chicago.

He told the conference that a "second front" already exists and, although inactive, "it serves a valuable purpose in aiding Russia.

"The second front is in Western Europe where Germany is keeping upwards of a million men in fear of an invasion. There will be third, fourth, and fifth fronts, with continued bombings preventing Germany from supplying war materials to these far-flung activities. Once soldiers begin to run out of ammunition, surrender is inevitable."

"Colonial Expedition"

As to the war in the Pacific, Dr. Palyi said that once Germany "was out of the way," the war with Japan could be regarded as a "major colonial expedition." He likened it to the Boer War. Then, he pointed out, it took the English two and a half years to win, although there never was any doubt as to the eventual outcome.

"That, however, was before the day of airplane warfare," Dr. Palyi said, "and an air-borne assault may result in a comparatively quick Allied victory."

A. F. of L. Backing Is Sought In Petrillo Fight on Records

TORONTO, Oct. 7 (AP) — The American Federation of Labor had a recommendation from its Executive Council today declaring unqualified support of the American Federation of Musicians in its dispute with record manufacturers and broadcasting companies.

Debate and convention action on the recommendation was forecast for Friday.

United States Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson predicted at the A. F. of L. convention that Hitler will redouble his propaganda efforts to divide the United Nations and called upon the public to beware of rumor mongers.

"Careless criticism does not advance our cause," he said. "It serves Hitler's. Even though false stories are eventually shown to be untrue, they may have the harmful effect of shaking the confidence of our soldiers in the effectiveness of their weapons."

Citing rumors assailing the quality and effectiveness of weapons made by American labor, Mr. Patterson asserted that criticism of the Garand rifle, U. S. tanks and P-40 planes as inferior, "died away in the face of actual performance."

The Council's action on the American Federation of Musicians, a supplement to its annual report submitted yesterday, was regarded as certain of convention indorsement. It said employers had not shown any disposition to resolve the controversy and that President James C. Petrillo had been instructed by the 1941 convention of the Musicians Union to direct members to cease making records and electrical transcriptions.

Condemns Government

The report condemned the suit brought by the Anti-Trust Division of the U. S. Department of Justice, declaring its objectives "would prohibit the use of peaceful measures in labor disputes, would deny the exercise of freedom of speech, and would impose involuntary servitude upon the workers of the country. . . .

"The American Federation of Labor gives unqualified support to the American Federation of Musicians in its just struggle to protect the skill and employment opportunities of its members from the destructive inroads made by the arbitrary and unrestricted competition of labor-displacing mechanical devices which the musicians are continually called upon to help to manufacture with the result of destroying their own employment opportunities which, without their help, could not be done."

Mr. Patterson sounded his warning emphatically. "In the days to come," he said, "Hitler will redouble his efforts to divide the nations now united against him and in this he will make use of the rumor mongers among us.

"His agents will spread stories in the United States and in Canada that will reflect on Britain. We will hear more of the old yarn that the British are trying to get others to do the fighting. The story is contradicted by the casualty lists but Nazi agents will concoct figures of their own.

What England Will Hear

"In Britain, his agents will spread the story that the Americans are not doing their part in fighting but are interested only in making money out of the war. And he will try to alienate us from Russia. He wrote his methods out in his book: how he would spread distrust and confusion and conquer from within."

Instead of taking such rumors seriously, Mr. Patterson urged remembrance of Britain's heroism at Dunkirk, aid of Greece against "almost hopeless" odds, and the facing of Germany for a year while "virtually unarmed."

"When we turn to Russia," he added, "we will not forget the heroic defense of Stalingrad, and we will not forget that the Russians have killed more Germans than Hitler can afford to lose. When the history of this war is written in years to come, it will be set down that the invasion of Russia was Hitler's great mistake."

Production of armament for the United Nations, he said, will cut deeper into production of civilian goods and require suspension of many peacetime standards of hours and labor conditions.

"Strikes are few and far between now," Mr. Patterson added. "There should be none and I am confident that as the full significance of the war is brought home to all our people, there will be none."

Antibias Law Is Put to Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—In the first application of New York State's anti-discrimination statute, an order requiring the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation to delete from its application forms the question requiring job seekers to state their religion has been served on the company, Frieda S. Miller, State Industrial Commissioner, announced Oct. 5.

Miss Miller, who is also Chairman of the State War Council's Committee on Discrimination said this was the first order of its kind issued under Sections 44 and 45 of the Civil Rights Law prohibiting discrimination by war industries in the State because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

Miss Miller said her committee had made several efforts to persuade Brewster officials that the requirement that an applicant state his religion served no useful purpose for company personnel records, but rather stirred suspicion of discrimination, especially where members of the Jewish faith had charged that their job applications had been rejected.

A spokesman for the company denied there was any basis for charges of discrimination, insisting that the company used standard application forms that many companies engaged in war work had found satisfactory.

"We use a form that will give the Navy complete information on every employee," he said. "Since much of our work is of a secretive nature in the construction of dive bombers, the Navy wants to know all about etvery one working in the plant."

Miss Miller insisted that Federal agencies did not require information as to religious affiliations and said her committee had no objection to a company's assembling complete employment data—after the worker had been hired.

A. F. of L. Accused

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 7 (AP)—Alfred Hartung, Oregon Director of the C. I. O., today charged the American Federation of Labor with operating a racket among shipyard workers of Oregon which he said had taken $10,000,000 out of the workers' pockets this year.

In an address before the annual convention of the International Woodworkers of America (C.I.O.), Mr. Hartung asserted that A. F. of L. unions, which he did not name, had signed "back door" contracts with some government contract holders, putting them in "sweet" positions to collect extra initiation fees.

"They will get as many as 200 men released from their jobs at a time," he said, "and the next day many more will be hired to get the union initiation fees. The A.F. of L. has made $10,000,000 in Oregon this year from initiation fees of shipyard workers at $42.50 a head."

Colleges Recess to Save Harvest

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 7 (AP)—Because nature won't wait any longer for Washington to act, North Dakota dug up its own solution today for the farm labor crisis.

Into its fields to harvest the most bountiful crops in years, the State is sending its college men and women, high school boys and girls, to toil alongside the hard-pressed farmers.

By the end of the week, about 4,000 college students will have turned harvest hands in addition to thousands of high school students. In fact, most of the State's higher educational system is at a standstill and in many towns that applies to local business as well, as the city goes out to the country to give it an emergency lift.

With much of the State's farm labor gone to war or drifted away to better paying jobs in industrial centers, autumn caught farmers with one of the biggest crops in years and about the smallest labor supply to harvest it. Since the crops must be gathered now or never, the whole State rose to farmers' calls for help.

Classrooms of the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo were closed Oct. 5, and more than 1,000 college men and women went out to the fields. There will be no classes until Oct. 19. Yesterday the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks closed its doors until Oct. 20 so 1,200 men and women could do their harvest share.

Presidents of the State's seven teacher colleges notified Gov. John Moses that all available men and many of the coeds were right out there gathering the harvest while their school books gather dust.

Even Uncle Sam was taking time out to give a hand. At the Wahpeton School of Science, about 500 sailors, assembled from many parts of the nation for mechanical training, are giving up their spare time for a turn in the fields.

It is fashionable in towns for businessmen, on receiving farm calls for help, to close the front door or leave junior or mother in charge while father turns farmer. For high school students, after school, means a quick trip to the nearest farms.

As for football, it isn't being done in many places. Many schools have called off their games until the harvest is in.

Meantime, the State was still appealing to Washington to provide some permanent solution for the farm labor shortage, such as draft deferments.

'Sheridan' and 'Barbara'
BOTH BEAUTIES, AND BOTH
Treadeasys
If you're an oxford girl, you're going to want these two. "Sheridan" in Golden Tobacco or Black Calfskin begs to be worn with tailor mades. "Barbara" in Black Kid, or Suede with Patent trim has neat half-high heels that go well with anything a bit dressier. It's a year for oxfords, especially Treadeasy oxfords...so comfortable, you know, because they're built on scientific principles. You'll want to wear your Treadeasys today, tomorrow, every day, with everything. Try Treadeasys once and you'll wear them always!
SAVES WEAR ON HOSIERY
TRIPLE-TITE HEEL
Treadeasy Shoes—$7.50 and $7.95 (SOME STYLES HIGHER)

AT GOOD STORES EVERYWHERE, INCLUDING:

CONNECTICUT
DANBURY Treadeasy Shoe Store..197 Main St.
SOUTH NORWALK Treadeasy Shoe Store 50 No. Main St.
TORRINGTON W. W. Mertz Co.
WATERBURY Manning-Armstrong...52 Bank St.

ILLINOIS
CHICAGO Lebin's Shoe Store 11210 So. Michigan Ave.
Loomis Bootery..8956 S. Loomis St.
Meier Co....5704 W. Chicago Ave.
Pritikin's Foot Comfort Service 1022 E. 63rd St.
Treadeasy Shoe Shop 60 E. Madison St.

INDIANA
EAST CHICAGO Liberty Shoe Store 808 W. Chicago Ave.
INDIANAPOLIS Gillman's Modern Miss 27 Monument Circle

MAINE
BANGOR Hub Shoe Store.....44 Main St.
BATH Fall's Shoe Store.....99 Front St.
LEWISTON Canter-Winner Shoe Co. 87 Lisbon St.

MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON Holson Shoe Store.....40 Stuart St.
Treadeasy Shoe Store 140 Boylston St. (near Colonial Theatre)
FALL RIVER Treadeasy Shoe Shop....Room 233 Granite Block, So. Main St.
HAVERHILL Furber's Shoe Store 63 Mersimack St.
LAWRENCE Geo. Lord & Son.....445 Essex St.
NEW BEDFORD The Star Store Union & Purchase Sts.
SOMERVILLE Teddy's Shoe Store..287 Broadway
SPRINGFIELD Treadeasy Shoe Shop..331 Bridge St. (opposite Stearns Sq.)
WALTHAM Rufus Warren & Sons 39 Moody St.
WATERTOWN Watertown Shoe Store..76 Main St.
WORCESTER Marcus Co.....379 Main St.

MICHIGAN
BIRMINGHAM William's Boot Shop 117 West Maple
DETROIT Davis and Halperin 8950 Twelfth St.
Treadeasy Shoe Shop 1254 Washington Blvd.
FLINT La Rose Shoes.....125 E. First St.
GRAND RAPIDS Muller's Shoe Store 1331 Grandville Ave.
SAGINAW Duff's Shoe Store.....413 Court St.

MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY Arnold Glove Grip Stetson Shoe Shop 11th and McGee St., N. W. Corner

NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEWPORT Winter Bros.....11 Main St.
ROCHESTER Feinsman Bros.

NEW JERSEY
ELIZABETH Kolber-Siedlow....1139 E. Jersey St.
ENGLEWOOD Sterling Shoe Shop 39 W. Palisade Ave.
HACKENSACK Bob's Treadeasy Shoes..228 Main St.
HOBOKEN Adam's Bootery 302 Washington St.
NEWARK Weiner's Shoe Shop..108 Halsey St.
PASSAIC Kroll's Bootery..64 Lexington Ave.
PATERSON Sussman's.....80 Main St.
PERTH AMBOY Vogue Shoe Store....164 Smith St.
PLAINFIELD Vogue Shoe Shop..188 E. Front St.
TRENTON Barnocky's Treadeasy Shoes 135 South Broad St.

NEW YORK
ALBANY W. M. Whitney Co.
BINGHAMTON Sisson Brothers-Welden Co.
BUFFALO Baker's Boot Shop 1269 Jefferson Ave.
Henson Shoe Co.....975 Broadway
Liddon's Corrective Boot Shop 3174 Bailey Ave.
Santercole Shoe Co., Inc. 773 E. Delavan Ave.
ELMIRA S. F. Iszard Co.....150 N. Main St.
GREAT NECK, L. I. Wm's. Fashion Shoe Shop 68 Middleneck Rd.
HEMPSTEAD, L. I. Franklin Shops, Inc. 230 Fulton Ave.
HERKIMER H. G. Munger & Co., Inc. No. Main St.
ITHACA Herron's Shoe Store 138 E. State St.
JAMESTOWN Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
KENMORE Kenmore Boot Shop 2870 Delaware Ave.
KINGSTON Henry Lehner....38 North Front St.
NEW ROCHELLE Walker's Shoe Shop...591 Main St. (near Loew's Theatre)

NEW YORK CITY
(Manhattan)
Smith & Sons' Bootery, Inc. 25 West 35th St.
Treadeasy Downtown Store 13 John St. (near Broadway)
Treadeasy Lexington Ave. Shoe Store 754 Lexington Ave. (opposite Bloomingdale's)
Treadeasy Shoes Inc..24 W. 39th St. (just off 5th Ave.)
(Bronx)
Boulevard Treadeasy Shop, 1002 Southern Blvd. (between Westchester Ave. and E. 163rd St.)
Jayman Shoes, Inc. 3468 Jerome Ave.
S. Naboischek, Inc. 837 E. Tremont Ave.
(Brooklyn)
Adler-Singer 862 Flatbush Ave., Cor. Martense St.
David's Treadeasy Shoes 847 DeKalb Ave. near Throop Ave.
Greenblatt Shoe Co., Inc. 923 Broadway
D. Lewis.....227 Utica Ave. (near St. Johns Pl.)
Martin's Dept. Store..501 Fulton St.
Schwartz Shoe Co. 545 Central Ave., cor. Halsey St.
Treadeasy Highway Shop 1826 Kings Highway
Treadeasy Livingston St. Shoe Shop 290-A Livingston St.
Treadeasy Shoe Store 1601 Pitkin Ave. (near Hopkinson Ave.)
(Queens)
FLUSHING, L. I. Treadeasy Shoe Store 39-06 Main St.
JAMAICA, L. I. Green's Shoes.....89-69 164th St.
RICHMOND HILL, L. I. Cooper Shoes..114-12 Liberty Ave.
Paramount Shoe Shop 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
(Richmond)
PORT RICHMOND, S. I. Michaels Shoe Store 164 Richmond Ave.
NIAGARA FALLS Beir Bros., Inc.....125 Falls St.
ONEONTA Gardner's.....184 Main St.
OSWEGO Ferguson's Boot Shop 41 E. Bridge St.
PORT WASHINGTON, L. I. Lawrence Treadeasy Shoe Shop 22 Main St.
POUGHKEEPSIE The Up-to-Date Co....278 Main St.
ROCHESTER Treadeasy Shoe Shop Franklin st Main
SCHENECTADY The Carl Co.....State St.
SYRACUSE L. A. Witherill, Inc. 300 S. Salina St.
TROY Savard Bros., Inc.....13 3rd St.
UTICA J. B. Wells & Son Co. 195-205 Genesee St.
WATERTOWN Empsall's
WELLSVILLE Ludden Shoe Store..56 No. Main St.
WHITE PLAINS White's.....99 Main St.

OHIO
AKRON Scientific Foot Health Shop 7 E. Center St.
CANTON Andrew's Bootery 203 Cleveland Ave., N. W.
CLEVELAND Foster Shoes Lorain Ave. at W. 117th St.
Fries & Schuele..W. 25th at Lorain
COLUMBUS Corbett Matthews Co. 104 No. High St.
DAYTON Harry L. Buck Shoe Co. 28 S. Ludlow St.
HAMILTON Kiefler's Shoe Shop 421 S. Second St.
LAKEWOOD Zwierlein's.....14825 Detroit Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA
ALLENTOWN Zollinger-Harned Co. 6th & Hamilton Sts.
BETHLEHEM Kreidler's "Honest Wear" 314 So. New
CARBONDALE Treadeasy Shoe Shop..43 Salem Ave.
CHESTER Ronald Health Shoes 818 Edgmont Ave.
DANVILLE Marvin Lowenstein....299 Mill St.
FRANKLIN Boston Shoe Store.....230 13th
HARRISBURG Bowman's.....314-318 Market St.
HAZLETON Lauderbach and Company 111-113 West Broad St.
LANCASTER Hager & Bro.....25 West King St.
PHILADELPHIA Allen's—Both Stores: 1214 Chestnut St. Chelten Ave. & Greene St.
H. G. Fields.....1420 Chestnut St. (just inside Crozer Arcade)
Louis Soslow...5718 No. Broad St.
Treadeasy Shoe Shop 1709 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURGH Treadeasy Shoe Shop Jenkins Arcade
READING Whitner's.....Penn St.
SAYRE Carl's Shoe Store..205 Desmond St.
STATE COLLEGE Bottorf Bros. Bootery Allen and Beaver Ave.
UPPER DARBY Lu-Ben's Shoe Shop 7042 Garrett Road
WASHINGTON Becker's Boot Shop 25 North Main St.
WILLIAMSPORT John B. Irvin...35-37 West 3rd St.

RHODE ISLAND
PAWTUCKET David Harley Company 286 Main St.
PROVIDENCE F. B. Crosby Co.....30 North Main

VERMONT
BURLINGTON Lewis and Blanchard Co., Inc. 88 Church St.

WEST VIRGINIA
WHEELING Geo. E. Stifel Co. Main, Market and 12th Sts.

WISCONSIN
KENOSHA Thomey's Shoes...6306 22nd Ave.
MILWAUKEE Caspari, Inc...2559 N. Downer Ave.

Try Treadeasys Once and You'll Wear Them Always

Needham Clubwomen Hear Importance of Keeping Home Standards High in War

New Century GroupOpening Year's Work

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What Uncle Sam is doing to protect the individual woman and her home in wartime and what individuals can do to protect their homes and help Uncle Sam at the same time, were discussed today at an all-day meeting of the New Century Club of Needham.

"Our homes are more important today than ever and we must keep up their standards, which our soldiers are carrying abroad," declared Mrs. Frank Butcher, Chairman of the American Home Committee and hostess for this American Home Day with which the Club opened its 1942-43 season.

How the Consumer Division of the Needham Committee on Public Safety is equipped to help women keep up these standards was explained by its Chairman, Katherine Wells, who spoke at the morning session. Her agency, which is part of the State Consumer Division, stands ready to explain to puzzled citizens such things as price laws and rent ceilings. In fact, so Miss Wells pointed out, it was set up to protect citizens in all matters affecting them as purchasers and consumers by giving them information about restrictions and regulations.

Three-Way Assistance

It does this in three ways, she told the clubwomen. By providing speakers to address women's clubs and other organizations; by exhibits at the library and other local centers; by maintaining an information center where local residents can get questions relating to consumer problems answered without having to do the research themselves and without having to call upon busy officials.

Miss Wells urged the clubwomen to call upon the Consumer Division at any time.

"We'll be glad to suggest ways for conserving your fuel," she promised them, "or to tell you about the substitutes that are coming into the market for various household items. You know," she went on, "that the average home uses one ton more coal than it needs simply because it does not use all possible devices to save coal. If you save that ton, it is just as if you dug it out of the mine and gave it to the Government. Similarly, if you take good care of your clothes and make them last longer, you are in effect contributing material for soldiers' uniforms and parachutes.

"Making things last as long as possible and using as little as possible," Miss Wells continued, "helps to reduce inflation by holding down the demand for goods. This decreased demand keeps prices down. By giving you the information that will help you buy more wisely, and less widely the Consumer Division can help you to maintain your home standards, while at the same time you are contributing to the war effort."

Mrs. Molly Nye Tobey of Barrington, R. I., the other guest speaker at the morning session, encouraged the club members to beautify their homes with handhooked rugs, as American women have done since the nation began. Hooking enthusiasts in the club had samples of their work on display along with those of Mrs. Tobey, who is one of the best known hookers in the country.

Art in Rug Hooking

"Everyone can hook a rug, but not everyone can raise a rug from the floor to the realm of art," was Mrs. Tobey's challenge. "The only way you can do that is to study in the museums which are free to all," she told the members.

Not that one should go to museums with the idea of copying what she sees, she hastened to add, but with the idea of using the exhibitions as sources of inspiration—inspiration both for rug patterns and for other ways of beautifying one's home.

"Go with open eyes, heart and mind, expecting to make something of your own," she counseled. "The most original person is the one who goes with the most open eyes," she said.

To those who had wanted to but had never had the courage to start a rug, she was most reassuring. "You will probably make many mistakes," she said, "but not the greatest mistake of all—that of not learning the pleasure of making a rug for the home."

Following the judging of the rugs, luncheon was served by the Red Cross Canteen. Special guests of the day were Mrs. Paul C. Grant, Jr., Twelfth District Director, and Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall, State Chairman of American Home. They were presented by Mrs. Norman A. DuBois, President.

Mrs. Edward C. Felton had charge of the luncheon table flower arrangements, and Miss B. Marion Brooks, Supervisor of Music in the Needham schools, led the singing, with Miss Anne Elizabeth Coon accompanying at the piano.

Dr. Helen I. McGillicuddy addressed the afternoon session on the topic, "The Business of Being a Parent," and Miss Muriel Cox on "Fashions in Wartime." A fruit and food sale under the direction of Mrs. Howard H. McEvoy, Community Service Chairman, concluded the day's program.

By a Staff Photographer

Needham Women Look Over Rugs

Mrs. Norman A. DuBois, left, President of the New Century Club of Needham, and Mrs. Frank Butcher, Chairman of the American Home Committee, examine some of the rugs, hooked by members of the Club, which were exhibited today at the Club's first meeting of the season.

Historic Buttons Beginning Round Of 'Show Offs'

Buttons associated with Massachusetts history are being sent this week by their owners to headquarteers of the Massachusetts State Button Society in preparation for the organization's autumn meeting and exhibit to be held at the Hotel Worthy in Springfield Saturday.

After they are arranged in a special educational button exhibit and shown at the meeting, the buttons will be mailed on to the National Button Show to take place in Chicago in November, when it will be placed in competition with exhibits from every State in the Union. Mrs. William D. Keyes of Hingham, Mass., Director of the Club, is in charge of this project.

The Society had intended holding its Springfield meeting in conjunction with the Eastern States Exposition, but after it was announced that the United States Government had taken over the exposition grounds, new arrangements were made by the committee in charge, headed by Mrs. Grace Ford of Springfield.

Cookie Campaign Starts With Bang

The Boston Advertising Club's campaign to enlist cookie makers for rookies got under way with a bang at a rally in the Statler Hotel ballroom last night.

Representatives of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard were there to tell how much cookies mean to homesick rookies and what kind they like. Radio and newspaper food editors advised how to make and pack them. Piano duets by two service men and songs by radio and night club entertainers added to the fun of the evening and the prestige of the "Ad Club Girls," who put on the show.

More than 1,000 boxes of cookies were contributed as admission "fees" and several hundred in the audience, including a number of men, signed pledges to make a batch of cookies each week to be sent to service men everywhere.

The Advertising Club will supply them and any others willing to join the Boston "Cookies for Rookies" brigade with the names of boys or units to send the cookies to, in case they don't have any particular service men of their own to supply with cookies.

Lothrop Club Is Opening Friday

The forty-eighth season of the Lothrop Club of Beverley will be inaugurated under the leadership of Mrs. J. Glover Shaw, President, Friday, in the Unitarian Parish House. Dessert hour, with Mrs. Percy MacRea in charge, will begin at the meeting at 1:30 p. m.

After the business session at 2:30 p. m. Scottish entertainment entitled "A Wee Bit O' Heather," will be given by Ann and Angus Ross. They will be presented by Mrs. Whitman G. Stickney, Program Chairman for the coming year.

Roslindale Women Hold Flower Show

A flower show opened a full program at the opening meeting of the Roslindale Woman's Club yesterday at the Unitarian Parish House. Autumn flowers arranged by the Conservation Committee under the direction of Mrs. Arthur J. Maynard, chairman, were on exhibit at 11:30 a. m.

A reception for officers and guests followed. Among the latter were Mrs. Edwin Troland, Second Vice President, State Federation, and Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, Second Vice President of the Boston City Federation.

A luncheon at 1 p. m. preceded the regular business meeting with Mrs. Frank W. Ashton, President, presiding.

Mrs. August J. Vatter and Mrs. William F. Adams, Vice Presidents, were in charge of the afternoon program and arranged to have Blanche Greenway Allen, choral director, as guest artist, accompanied by Ruth Dimick, Club Chorus pianist.

1943 License? Goodwin Says It's a Sticker

Despite all previous reports, Massachusetts automobiles are not going to carry tabs on 1942 registration plates to denote reregistration for 1943—unless oft-changed plans are again altered.

The prevailing plan at the moment is the use of a windshield sticker to denote 1943 registration.

This new method was announced last night by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles. He explained that "while this will not be as effective a way of handling registration without plates, at least it has the advantage of saving some $40,000."

The Goodwin action came after Mr. Goodwin and other state officials, at a conference in the Attorney General's office, moved to avoid the necessity of paying royalties or granting other rights to a Charlestown State Prison inmate who held a patent on the original metal tab the state had planned to use in 1943. The Registrar referred to the patent problem as "a comic opera" situation.

After the conference, the officials announced that a different, smaller tab would be used to avoid the patent situation. Now, however, Mr. Goodwin has decided to eliminate use of a tab altogether.

Meanwhile, confused motorists received welcome news from Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. The Commissioner announced that the 1943 automobile and trailer excise tax will be $36.33 for each $1,000 in valuation. This figure is 13 cents less than the 1942 tax rate and 47 cents less than the 1941 rate.

Short Waves in Boston

WUBL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News by The Christian Science Monitor. (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:20 p. m.—The Vagabond Traveler.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.36mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News from WRUL studio.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

By a Staff Photographer

Symphony Player Tries New Clarinet

This out-size bass clarinet having five more lower notes than the usual instrument is played by its designer, Rosario Mazzeo of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It was finished Friday night just in time to be played in this week's rehearsals of Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony which calls for extremely low notes nonexistent on bass clarinets known here. The Shostakovitch work will be performed for the first time in Boston on Friday afternoon by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Recital Today By United Agency

Artists of varied national backgrounds presented the songs, dances and instrumental numbers of many nations in a recital sponsored by the Program Service of the Greater Boston United War Fund Agency this afternoon at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street.

Hostesses at the affair were Mrs. J. Philip Lane of Weston, Director of the Agency; Mrs. Phister Cowin of Chestnut Hill and Mrs. Paul Pigors of Cambridge. Mrs. Charles B. Rugg poured at the tea which followed the recital.

The United Nations theme in the entertainment was echoed in the costumes of the ushers, the Misses Susette Coolidge, Joan Perrin, and Elizabeth Eustis, who were dressed in costumes of Russia, Poland, and Greece.

Melrose Woman's Club Meets Soon

The opening meeting of its 45th season will be held next Wednesday by the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club in Corinthian Hall, Melrose.

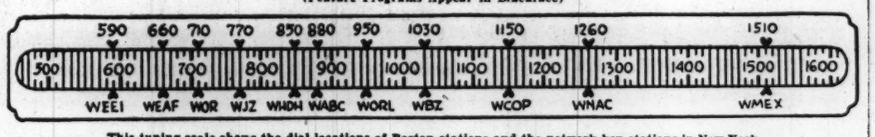
A dessert and reception will be followed by a program arranged by Mrs. Percy L. Wetmore and including reminiscences of the spring meeting of the State Federation at Swampscott, done by Mrs. Milton Herbert and Mrs. Newman Rollins.

Mrs. Harry Freeman is chairman of the hospitality committee, and Mrs. Ralph Carter heads the social committee.

Amy-Marie Tracy, soprano, and Dora Brand, contralto, will present groups of songs accompanied by Hortense Williams at the piano.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 David Harum	Talks, Mrs. Morgenthau,	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Fanny Hurst	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 "Songs of the Centuries"; recital	Air Express Music. Recital Period	Pepper Young's Family. "Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks. Shady Valley Folks	Handicraft show Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45				
4:00 News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15 Ray Scott's Orch.	Air Express Music.	"Stella Dallas"; serial.	Music; Concert Hall.	recordings
4:30 United We Stand.	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Network sports	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45 Network orchestra	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	recordings
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs.	Air Express Music.	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 Follies; "Post"	Air Express Music.	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30 Follies; "Post"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	program
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	"Don Winslow"; drama.	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports reports
6:15 Hedda Hopper	News; Dinner concert.	Songs; Political talk.	Music for Dining	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert; Music.	Sports Digest; Music.	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch.	News of the World	Date With a Disc; sketch	News Service
7:30 Green Valley, U.S.A.	"The Lone Ranger";	"Board of Opportunity",	"Red Ryder"; drama	Popular recordings
7:45 Green Valley, U.S.A.	Western drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama	"Your Army"
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Nadine	Earl Goodwin, News.	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News".	Irish Music
8:15 Conner; orchestra.	Lum n' Abner	Man"; dramatic sketch	Mickey Albert's Orch.	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.,	Dramatized stories star-	Drama Shop: About
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	ring Henry Hull.	Today
9:00 Bob Burns, "Ar-	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Dvořák
9:15 kansas Traveler".	of Lower Basin Street.	Shore; guest; orchestra	News Service	Cello Concerto
9:30 Lionel Barrymore:	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney";	Waltham Air Raid War-	Classical Album: Dvořák
9:45 "Mayor of Town"	Kay's Orch.; Comedy.	dramatic sketch; orch.	dens Quiz	Cello Concerto
10:00 Moments in Music	Raymond Gram Swing.	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News.	News reports; Defense.
10:15 "Manon Lescaut".	Barry De Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Local sports
10:30 Popular music	"D'Artega Presents";	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Albert's Orch.	Local sports
10:45 News; Rideout	Charles Wolke's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Freddie Nagel's Orch.	Local sports
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Local sports
11:15 Les Brown's Orch.	F. Henderson's Orch.	Victory Forum	Enrique Madriguera's Or.	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"This Is the Hour"; or-	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	Back stage interview.	Music You Want	chestra; songs	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1520kc-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.	News; "Oddities"; Jack	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Pleasantville"	Newscast	Dalton, songs; News	News comment	
7:30 Music; Talk; News.	Religious Service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News.	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World.	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Political talk	Military Band; News.	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Variety	Music of Many Lands.	"Morning Toast"; Fred	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	Musical Timetable
8:45 program; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	and Posey; music.	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	Melodeers; News	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Americas	Breakfast Club	Organ Reveries	"Spotlight Revue"	"Morning Pickup"
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Salon Serenade"	Recorded BBC News.	Studio speaker
10:15 American Stories	Roy Porter, News.	Organ Recital	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Club News	"Helpmate"; drama	Sing and Swing Shop	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Dramatization	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Talk; Parade of Nations	"Road of Life"; sketch.	New England Cupboard	Jan Garber's Orchestra.
11:15 Second Husband; sk.	Parade of Nations	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Popular music	Organ Recital
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Air Express Music	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"	Harry Horlick's Orch.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Little Jack Little	"David Harum"; sketch.	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News.	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Singin' Sam	Organ Recital	Ranch Melodies
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music.	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward McHugh, hymns	"Bouquet"; music	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping news	News; Concert music.	"Words and Music"
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	"Boston Home Front"	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Popular vocalists
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Agricultural Talk	'Light of the World'; sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Ted Malone; Book Ends.	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Victory program
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light";	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ Recital
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 U. S. Navy Band	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	Handicraft show
3:45 U. S. Navy Band	Organ; Songs	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Music; Buying talk
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, news.	Dance Matinee
4:15 Del Castillo; organ.	Air Express Music.	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Music; "Blues Chasers".	Dance Matinee
4:30 Jobs for Victory	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Network sports	Dance Matinee
4:45 Ray Scott's Orch.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs	Air Express Music.	"When a Girl Marries"	Sport comments	Dance Matinee
5:15 "Follies"; "Post"	Air Express Music.	"Portia Faces Life"	"Superman"; sketch	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30 Ben Bernie; music	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Program
5:45	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrel"; sk.		News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	News; Dinner Concert.	Herb Lewis, songs	Music for Dining	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	News Service
7:30 "Hello from Hawaii"	Adrian and Alice, songs	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours";	Songs of the Range
7:45 "Hello from Hawaii"	News comment	Veronica Lake; music.	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 "Share Your Birth-	Earl Goodwin, News.	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta"; conducted	The Dixieliers
8:15 day" quiz	Lum n' Abner	Wilson's Orchestra	by Alfred Wallenstein	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting;	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Address, Viscount Halifax, Pittsburgh	Handicraft show
8:45 Death Valley; News	"What Should Be the	"Aldrich Family"; drama		Dreamland Four; songs
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	Role of Congress in	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Schubert's Ninth Symphony
9:15 teur program	This War?"	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	Classical Album: Schubert's Ninth Symphony
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Herbie Kay's Orchestra.	Borge; Milton Berle;	"Chateau Hogan"; com-	
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Kay's Orch.; comedy	Dezi Arnaz; music.	edy; orchestra	
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing.	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense.
10:15 "The First Line"	Address, Sumner Welles,	Bert Lahr; orchestra	"Victory and You"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 William Green	World Trade, Statler.	"Today's News in the	Dance orchestra	Bob Chester's Orchestra
10:45 News; Rideout	Dance music	Making"; L. Henderson	Dance orchestra	Bob Crosbys Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance music	News; Music	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15 Dick Rogers' Orch.	F. Henderson's Orchestra	March to Victory	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Henchmen"
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music you Want	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Music; News	Music you Want	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Day's End: News

From a Photographer's Diary

We do not pretend that the following material is in conventional prose and punctuation. It is simply the jottings of a news photographer waiting to take a picture at a Symphony rehearsal. The resemblance to fashionable "modern" writing is both coincidental and instructive.

It was in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra was rehearsing and there was nothing to do until they had an intermission, somebody suggested I sit down in one of the chairs near the door and watch them put the new symphony together, but they warned be careful and don't make any noise, so I carefully opened the door, and crept for a chair, but I missed the top step in the glare from the lights on the stage, and with a crash I sank into the chair and tried to shrivel up as small as possible, Would he look at me? No. It couldn't have been so loud after all. So we relaxed and looked around, K. was on a little stand at the front of the stage, with a little stool back of him, and in front of him some music, he had a little baton in his right hand, and his left hand had nothing, but, that left hand was the key to all the conducting, the right hand with the baton started the music, stopped it, and always beat the time, but the left hand played the orchestra loud or soft, or would even play parts of the orchestra, soft while other parts rose to a roar. Sometimes that left hand would even point a finger at some individual player whose timing or accent or tone was not quite right.

There were no lights in Symphony Hall except those on the stage and the orchestra sat in a semicircle around Serge Koussevitzky. There was a large curtain extending from the floor to the ceiling just in front of the stage so you had the impression of the orchestra shut off from the world, for their exercises. Perhaps when they became perfect, or suited the conductor, they would take down that curtain and let people come in to see and hear them play at their very best.

K. was up on his little platform explaining to the violins how those four notes should sound tum, te, tum, tum, not tum, tum, tum, tum, but one man in the front row started to mark his music, but straightway changed his mind, No. NO. NO, don't change it play it the way it is written, only remember tum, te tum, tum, Now gentlemen, page 184, the second bar, the right hand fell and the music rose and fell with it, every man was on the alert, there was no wandering here, vacations were over and watch the down beat, they stopped, the tone of the violins was not just what he wanted, they started again, a stop again the 'cellos, this time, it's his very own instrument (? the double-bass), so he must be right, they started once more, this time played beyond the violins, and the clarinets took up the song, now I have listened to Junior many a weary hour, "doing" the clarinet and I have heard over and over again about that thing called tone, I even when no one was around have blown a few sweet notes myself, but this was what they meant by tone, how many hours did he practice to be able to make a tone like that, but the clarinets were not the whole orchestra, only a small part, the right hand swept down and the hall was quiet, once more that part, the hand dropped and the sound rose, then the left hand, louder and louder, but still not enough, the leader shook his head, and this brought just a little more volume, where does he get such energy?

Gentlemen, No. You could hear a pin drop, like this now, tapping with his foot on his little stand, slapping the music with his baton, I began to feel sorry for the musicians, after all weren't they the very best to belong to such an orchestra, and here was K. talking to them like a bunch of schoolboys, gentlemen, no talking. Page 184. Now, it does seem a little better at that I think they are playing together a little better, more like one big instrument, I believe they will make it this time. NO, NO. NO. Must be pretty bad this time, though it sounded good to me, if they didn't make it through that time they never will, so I started out, and as I went in the Hall K was saying, now gentlemen we will start at the beginning again.

U. S. Prods Wool Cloth Output

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP) — The Navy has appealed to New England textile workers to make an "all-out" effort to increase production of woolen cloth urgently needed for naval uniforms.

Rear Admiral William Brent Young, chief of the Navy's Supplies and Accounts Bureau, declared in a statement yesterday that "it is imperative that the production of woolen cloth of Navy specification be greatly increased immediately."

The Navy announced that Capt. F. P. Delahanty, officer in charge of its clothing division, would leave Thursday for New England to survey the situation in mills there.

Captain Delahanty will address textile workers and civic organizations on the urgency of increased production during his tour which will include visits to woolen mills at Providence, R. I.; Plymouth, Mass.; Webster, Mass.; Lebanon, N. H.; Pittsfield, Maine; Dover-Foxcroft, Maine; North Vassalboro, Maine; Dover, N. H.; Lawrence, Mass., and Norwich, Conn.

"We have sufficient wool," Admiral Young's statement affirmed, "but a production emergency has arisen in the woolen mills due to a decline in the number of skilled textile workers, many of whom have gone into military service. Others have been attracted to the shipyards, munitions plants and other industries.

"Every American who is not in the military service should realize he can make his greatest contribution toward winning the war by doing the job he is trained to do best in the production of the materials required by the military forces or for essential civilian needs."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Oct. 8
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 26.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—War Production Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:35 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala — 9:45 p. m. — "Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala — 11:15 p. m. — Fourth Act, Verdi's "Othello." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7m)
3:00 p. m.—News, organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; music.
5:30 p. m.—Glory Pleasant trio.
5:45 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Serenade.
6:45 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, organ.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale, Songs.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Mutual Goes Calling.
3:30 p. m.—"Shady Valley Folk."
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Music; Concert Hall.
4:30 p. m.—Network sports.
4:45 p. m.—"Man With a Band."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music for Dining.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Sizing Up the News.
8:15 p. m.—Mickey Albert's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Dramatizations starring Henry Hull.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Waltham Wardens Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Ray Kinney's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Albert's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Freddie Nagel's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Enric Madriguera's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"This Is the Hour"; Or.; Songs.

When in Boston

We invite you to see our outstanding selection of HOUSEHOLD LINENS. They include many items not available elsewhere in Boston—offering the utmost in quality, beauty and style.

HOWELL BROTHERS, Inc.
422 Boylston Street, Boston
Telephone KENmore 1221

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Get blankets ready for those cool nights ahead.
New bindings on request.
Bea. 1790

It pays to keep an eye on the Classified Help Wanted advertisements running daily in The Christian Science Monitor. You may come across an opening of the type that you can fill.

DID THE 7th COLUMN SET FIRE TO THE WAKEFIELD?

SUDDENLY, from the radio room of the "Wakefield," flashed the grim message, "I am on fire!" Within a few minutes, a huge black pillar of smoke was rising to the sky.

That all 1600 lives aboard the ill-fated ship were saved is a tribute to the courage of the men of our Navy. But heroism couldn't stop the fire.

The final word on the cause of the fire must, of course, await the findings of the official board of inquiry, but according to an unofficial report, a passenger's carelessness knocked one of America's largest transports out of action . . . a carelessly dropped cigarette crippled the war effort as thoroughly as an enemy torpedo.

But serious as the loss of the "Wakefield" is, carelessness—America's 7th Column—is creating even more alarming havoc every day.

How the 7th COLUMN Is Delaying Victory

Every day in our war production plants, accidents caused by carelessness are killing and injuring skilled workers, burning factories and urgently needed war supplies, delaying the production of guns and planes and tanks and ships to carry them to action.

Every day on our highways, carelessness is wrecking cars urgently needed to keep America on the job . . . destroying tons of precious rubber and metal . . . sending victim after victim to overworked doctors and overcrowded hospitals.

Every day in our homes, accidents are destroying the usefulness of men and women whose health and safety are vital in this all-out war.

This needless destruction, this shameful waste, this threat to America's fighting efficiency *must stop.*

Why We Must Smash the 7th COLUMN Now

Before Pearl Harbor we were rich in men and money and machines and materials and buildings—the richest land in all the world. Then we could afford the "luxury" of accidents and fires. Then we had plenty of everything.

Now we have too little of everything—too few men, too few ships, too few factories, too little machinery, too little time in which to fight and win this war. America needs every man and woman. America needs every mile of transportation left in every car. America needs every ounce of food, every yard of cloth, every pound of rubber and metal and wool and leather.

What can you do to help? You must realize that your skill as a worker or manager in industry doesn't belong to you now—it belongs to the United States of America. *You must not have or cause an accident or fire where you work.*

Your car doesn't belong to you now—it belongs to the United States of America. *You must not wreck it or another car; you must not cause injury to yourself or others.*

Even your home belongs to your country now, and you simply *must* safeguard it from loss by fire. You and your family must live safely, too.

How You Can Help

By taking greater care in everything you do, you will be helping America defeat the 7th Column and you will be making a worthwhile contribution to victory. To give you the facts about accidents and fires and help you to prevent them, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company has prepared a special wartime booklet. Write today for your free copy. Ask for the booklet, "Smash the 7th Column . . . and Help Win the War." Address: Liberty Mutual, 175 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

★ This is Fire Prevention Week. Do your part to stop fires. Live, Drive, Work Safely . . . "Smash the 7th Column" and Help End the War More Quickly ★

WAVES Recruits 'Make Port' for Training, and Step Quickly Into Naval Routine

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By a Staff Photographer; Associated Press

The Waves Rolled In on Northampton but Northampton Being a Girls' College Town and Used to It Took It in Stride

Nine hundred WAVES recruits reported at Northampton, Mass., yesterday for training at Smith College Naval Training School. First train pulled in at 7:30, and a constant stream continued all day, some coming by busses and others in private cars. WAVES officers met each train, logged-in the new recruits at the station, and whisked them off to their various dormitories. Following one of the recruits through her paces, the Photographer caught Miss Ann Plankenhorn, of Beacon Hill, Boston, (No. 1.) as she stepped from the train. Miss Plankenhorn graduated from Pembroke College, and, prior to her induction, was studying merchandising in a Boston department store. 2—Vanguard of the 900 WAVES arriving at Northampton station. 3—Miss Plankenhorn registering at the Northampton Hotel, where she will be quartered during her stay at the School. 4—Quickly making themselves at home, new recruits found they were to sleep in double-decker bunks, four, six, and eight to a room. 5—Getting things unpacked. 6—Becoming acquainted, Miss Plankenhorn (second from left) chats with Alice Cortright, of Lansing, Mich., (left) a graduate of Michigan State College, and formerly a secretary in a defense plant; Dorothy Ell, of Newtonville, Mass., daughter of Dr. Carl Ell, President of Northeastern University, and herself a former vocational counsellor; and (extreme right) Mary Louise Imrie, of West Newton, Mass., graduate of Simmons College, and formerly on the staff of the Library of The Christian Science Monitor. 7—No time was lost in stepping smartly out onto the Smith College Athletic Field for their first drill. 8—Luncheon in the newly converted cafeteria at the Northampton Hotel included tomato juice, creamed ham in patty shells, raw vegetable salad, rolls, milk, apple sauce, and cookies. Today will come uniforms and books—then studies.

'Farmerette' Group Proposed

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 7 (AP)—A nation-wide organization of "farmerettes" to bolster the war-time food production effort while the Waccs and Waves serve on the military front is proposed by Miss Katherine L. Potter, state leader of the Maine Women's Farm Service.

Miss Potter favored formation of such an organization after reviewing yesterday the "gratifying" results of the experimental state-sponsored farmerette project in Maine the past summer.

In the 12 weeks the project was operated, Miss Potter said, 15 women, ranging from 18 to 40 years old, worked for varying periods in four of the 16 counties. They did general farming, dairy farm work, market gardening, poultry farm labor, greenhouse work, apple picking, haying, and weeding seed beans.

The farmerettes from Chicago, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Maine included office workers and executives on several newspaper and magazine staffs.

She said she believed the Maine program represented the only state-sponsored plan in the country. Each farmerette was guaranteed $21 a month and maintenance.

Boggs & Buhl

October Extra Value Day Priced!
$158 Sable-Dyed
Muskrat

Muskrat, the fur of luxury, with unusual stamina — for beauty and long wear . . . at October Savings. Small shawl or Johnny collar, bell sleeves, easy to fit over suits. Sizes 10 to 20.

$124 Plus Tax
Furs, Second Floor

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Call Is Issued For Nurses' Aids

Massachusetts now has approximately 1,200 nurses' aids already trained and 1,600 more enrolled as students, but needs a total of 4,000 to replace the large number of regular nurses who are serving the armed forces, Dr. A. William Reggio of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety declares.

Dr. Reggio, head of the Committee's Medical Division, renewed his appeal for women between the ages of 18 and 50 who are willing to undertake an 80-hour training course and then give a minimum of 150 hours a year (about three hours a week) without pay.

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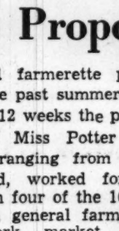

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First Harvard 'War Class' Of 340 Graduates

The first "speed-up" class to complete a Harvard curriculum in the current World War has received its "war degrees" this week—but most of the recipients are already in uniform, fighting for Uncle Sam, and so there was no formal Commencement.

Without the slightest fanfare, 340 members of the "war class" of October, 1942, left the Yard after final examinations, most of them receiving diplomas by mail. They comprise the first such October class since World War I.

With the University on a 12-months schedule, similar "war degrees" will henceforth be awarded in February, June, and October. It is at each of these three turning-points in the college year that students are also admitted.

The course of study, to last two and one-half years, is continuous through winter and summer, so that the freshmen who registered Sept. 25 will be graduated in February, 1945—if they are not drafted in the meantime.

The men who received degrees this week would ordinarily have obtained diplomas in June of next year during formal Commencement. But the past 11 months of their college career have been speeded up, and they studied through the summer, so graduation occurs about nine months early.

Among the degrees were 129 earned by seniors in Harvard College. These were A. B. and B. S. degrees. Two hundred and eleven master's and doctor's degrees were awarded graduate students in the University.

Faculty and Personnel Of B. U. to Hear Report

To hear the seventeenth annual report of progress of Boston University, the 500 faculty members and administrative personnel have been invited to dinner Thursday evening in the University's Charles Hayden Memorial Auditorium Building, as guests of President Daniel L. Marsh and the Board of Trustees.

University finances for the fiscal year ended June 30 will be analyzed by Dr. E. Ray Speare, Treasurer. The analyses are expected to emphasize effects of war on administrative and instructional tasks.

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900 Girls Become Waves And Don Blues at Smith

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 7—With a firm tread on newly acquired "sea legs," 900 members of the first class of the women's reserve at the U. S. Naval Training School at Smith College today lined up to claim their uniforms and find out how they'll look in blue.

"At last I am a Wave" signed the girls, as they tried on the well-cut Mainbocher suit, the periwinkle blouse and black tie. With assembly-like precision, navy outfits were doled out at the rate of 50 an hour, as the queque shuffled endlessly through the former Chrysler Garage, now Navy property, where the mass distribution took place.

From the first "fall-in," these Waves took to navy life like gulls to the sea. It was immediately evident that the Navy intends not to spare the drill and spoil the recruit. The girls had hardly "made port" before they were whisked off to the college athletic grounds for a brisk work-out, and four platoons of raw rookies stepped out across the green turf in remarkably good form.

They Did "Very Nice"

Lieut. Frances Rich, daughter of movie actress Irene Rich, whipped her platoon into passable military style in a matter of minutes, with an occasional "very nice" for encouragement as they got the hang of it.

"At liberty" after their first drill until dinner time, East took the opportunity to meet West, and Southern drawls blended with Yankee twangs.

In a corner of the Northampton Hotel lobby, Alice Cortright of Lansing, Mich., confided to Mary-Louise Imrie of West Newton, Mass., that her room-mates were two girls from Detroit and one from San Diego, all of whom she had met on the train on the way to Northampton.

Miss Imrie and Dorothy Ell of Newtonville, friends and also room-mates, were congratulating themselves on having drawn a room with private bath. All of the rooms at the hotel have running water. The soft carpets of former days still cover the floors and white ruffled curtains remain at the windows. Bulbs of 150 wattage have replaced the 60's, giving the girls a bright hint of study hours ahead.

Need More Closet Room

Ann Plankenhorn of Boston voiced the common and only complaint of the Waves at the hotel yesterday, as she described the problem of jamming her clothes and those of her three room-mates into one small closet and one dresser. As a temporary solution, much clothing was left in bags which were slid under the bunks.

"It's just like going back to school again," they laughed. No disciplinary measures are contemplated at the school, as such problems are not expected to arise, said Capt. Herbert Underwood, in reply to a question at his press conference.

"After all, these girls are college graduates. If they were undergraduates, we would put in a demerit system, but I don't think it is necessary with this group."

Need Some Relaxation

On the contrary, he said he had found the girls so far had taken their work almost too seriously. So much so, he added, that "I am thinking of adding some amateur theatricals to the program or bringing in a traveling U. S. O. unit to break the strain."

No band will be organized similar to that which the Waacs have at Fort Des Moines. "We haven't time," he stated.

At present, there are about 52 men officers in the administrative personnel of the school, but when this class is ready to graduate in four months, Captain Underwood, who is commanding officer of the School at Smith College, anticipates that it may be possible to release all but 20, although he hastened to explain that men will always always retain certain key positions.

Lieut. (JG) Theodora Wiesner of Superior, Wis., will head the Physical Education staff here, assisted by Ruth Brown of Portland, Maine, Mabel Budd of Woodbury, N. J., Miriam Sheldon of Milbrook, N. Y., and Marya Welch of Guthrie, Okla.

Russia the Topic Of Lecture Series Sponsored by B. U.

"Russia, Yesterday and Today," will be described in a series of 12 lectures beginning Oct. 15, it was announced yesterday by Boston University and Russian War Relief, Inc., joint sponsors.

Prof. Frank Nowak of Boston U. will open the series with a survey of "Russia, The Land and Peoples." Thursday evenings at 7:30 o'clock, the lectures will be held in the University's Charles Hayden Memorial Auditorium, 685 Commonwealth Avenue, which is easily reached by street-car, officials emphasize.

Net proceeds will go to the relief fund. A reserved-seat ticket for the series costs $5, plus tax; unreserved, $3 plus tax; student, $2 plus tax. Single admissions are 60 cents, 30 cents, and 20 cents, respectively.

Noted for their personal and professional knowledge of Russia, the speakers include Prof. Pitirin A. Sorokin, Harvard University; Prof. Nikolai S. Timasheff, Fordham University; Prof. Wassily Leontieff, Harvard; Prof. Samuel H. Cross, Harvard; Prof. Sergei Elisseeff, Harvard; Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony, and Prof. Michael Karpovich, Harvard.

Each lecture is to be followed by a discussion period open to the audience.

Eleanor Room Awaits Namesake at Smith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Northampton, Mass., Oct. 7

An "Eleanor Room" is being prepared for Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt when she visits the United States Naval Training School at Smith College.

It will be in the 125-year-old Clark House, which has been taken over by the Navy and is being remodeled to house some of the women staff officers and distinguished guests.

There is also a "Mildred Room" for Lieut. Commander Mildred McAfee. Since she and Mrs. Roosevelt are firm friends, it is anticipated that they might visit the school together some time. Hence the two special rooms which have been named for their prospective occupants.

Remodeling and decorating of these quarters has been going on under supervision of Mrs. Lewis N. Wiggins, wife of the owner of the Clark House, as well as of the Northampton Hotel and Wiggins Tavern, all now in the Navy service.

Rigid Inspection Of Massachusetts Autos Under Way

Rigid inspection of brakes, lights, tires and other equipment on Massachusetts automobiles was under way today, as the State's compulsory semiannual inspection of automobile safety equipment began. Car owners must have their cars inspected and approved before Nov. 1.

Opening the drive, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, instructed the more than 1,000 inspection stations to refuse official stickers to cars equipped with tires worn through or broken through to the fabric.

At the same time he ordered the stickers placed at the top of the windshield, rather than the lower right corner. This order was issued because of the large number of stickers now required on the windshield. Also Mr. Goodwin ordered car owners to take off all ration stickers except the one showing the highest ration book granted to the vehicle. All stickers, in the future, he said, must be placed at the top of the windshield.

It's Machine Gun Family —Mortons in Connecticut

THOMASTON, Conn., Oct. 7 (AP)—The Machine Gun Mortons, they call 'em here.

Father Frank Morton, Sr., works in a foundry making .50-caliber machine guns, Mother Morton works in another shop where she makes dies for .50-caliber machine-gun bullets and son, Frank Morton, Jr., is a sergeant in the Army, in charge of a squad handling .50-caliber machine guns.

Living Standards Foreseen Best In Labor-Employer Coalescence

The way to a revolutionary climb in the standard of living was pointed out today by Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of the Harvard Business School. It is, however, a long-time proposition.

When organized labor and management come to realize that they have a common interest in the expansion of business profits and pay rolls, Dr. Slichter declared, the living standards of the country will experience the greatest rise in history.

Dr. Slichter, who served last year as President of the American Economic Association, is widely known as one of the foremost labor economists.

He sees unparalleled gains for industry and organized labor coming when both co-operate and understand that the conditions which are favorable to larger pay rolls are also favorable to larger profits.

When There Is More Hiring

An improved prospect for profits, he noted, inevitably means a greater demand for workers. If you think you see the opportunity to make money, you hire men.

"Both sides need to realize that more than they do," he commented today. "But this interdependence of interest becomes plain only when you take the national point of view.

"The effective means of obtaining the fullest possibilities for labor and management is to be found in the establishment of a national wage policy.

"Management and labor as a whole need to sit down in conferences in which they are represented by their national organizations.

"When both see what they can gain together when they take the national view of their interdependence and their mutual concern in expansion, then a revolutionary rise in the standard of living will result."

Dr. Slichter added that at present it seemed difficult to put labor relations on a national basis throughout industry. He felt, however, that the greater acceptance of labor unions by industry was leading that way.

Continuance of the present individual, piecemeal system of collective bargaining may tend to retard the rise in the standard of living, he said in the Harvard Business Review this week.

"So long as collective bargaining is conducted in the traditional manner," he observed, "the pursuit of gain by the men in various plants or industries may dangerously reduce the marginal efficiency of capital and hence limit the standard of living of the workers as a wholle.

National Wage Policy

"The difficulty is that the units of bargaining (the individual firm, the firms in a city or region, or the firms in an industry) are all too small for either employers or unions to take very complete account of the effect of their decisions upon the general level of employment.

"In order to make it more likely that collective bargaining will be conducted with due consideration to its effect upon employment, it will be necessary for the labor movement as a whole and employers as a whole to formulate a national wage policy which will reflect the interest of both sides in the general level of employment and to which local and industry-wide bargains will be expected to conform.

"Once organized labor and business discover that the conditions which produce the largest possible national pay rolls also produce the largest profits, unions and business will have a basis for combining to implement a program of expansion and technological improvement.

"Such a combination, devoted to bringing about the conditions which simultaneously make possible the largest pay rolls and the largest profits, will make all previous efforts to raise the standard of living seem feeble and ineffective."

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Canada Goes All-Out Into Work of War

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 6 — Canadians who will be asked shortly to subscribe to the Government's fifth and biggest war loan are taking a fresh look at their "collateral."

Actually, of course, they are not asking for any material assurance of return on their loan. The only thing they are concerned with is whether the men in Ottawa are doing the right things and whether they are being done fast enough. And for the major part of the country, this is only an academic question. It is generally felt that Canada has given a good account of itself for a country of 11,500,000 persons.

Success reports such as that delivered by H. K. Thompson, Director General of Contracts Division, at the annual convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce this week retain a familiar tone:

Shipbuilding and repairs — increase of about 2½ times over last year.

Value of mechanical transport production—double that of last year.

Production of shells and bombs —up from $88,000,000 last year to $214,000,000 this year.

Value of instrument equipment manufactured — multiplied twelve times, from $12,300,000 in 1941 to $145,000,000 this year.

In short, after three years Canada's war effort is still expanding along the lines of a boom town. Revolutionary financing methods have been tried and found successful to date. Mustering of manpower, although encountering not unexpected problems, shows promise of success. Even more important to the average Canadian, inflation is being held off.

As Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, pointed out earlier this week that without price control, Canada's cost-of-living index, which rose 1.2 per cent between Nov. 1, 1941, and Aug. 1, 1942, would have jumped about 10 per cent. On the basis of the fact, that a 1 per cent increase adds between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 to the bills of Canadian housewives, a 10 per cent increase would cost in the neighborhood of $400,000,000.

Canadians are proud of this achievement as they are proud of the tremendous strides which have been made and are still being made in all branches of the Dominion's war effort.

Armed Forces

The active forces, not including the reserve army, have recently passed the 500,000 mark. Exact numbers are not available, but latest figures show 360,000 in the Active Army, 130,000 in the Air Force and 40,000 in the Navy. The Reserve Army had a roll of 130,000 men some months ago. This is growing steadily.

Under the draft for military training, there has recently been a monthly call up of 20,000 to 25,000 men. This compulsory call has until now applied only to unmarried men and childless widowers from 20 to 40 years of age. This class is now being exhausted, and the unmarried sign will be removed from the draft. Married men as well as single serve in the active voluntarily enlisted forces.

A large part of the Active Army is in Britain, where final steps are being taken to round out an Army of two corps, with three infantry divisions, two armored divisions, two tank brigades with several thousands ancillary troops. Eight divisions are mobilized in the Active Army.

Army training in Canada is being kept thoroughly up to date. News of any points in attack or defense learned in Libya or elsewhere is sent to Canada and put to practice. About 300 officers and more than 1,500 noncommissioned officers have been brought back from Britain to help train troops in Canada, and assisting in the work are a number of British officers. There is also the growing liaison with United States military authorities.

There are now 41 basic and 25 advanced training centers, as well as a junior staff college, and a Commando school in the West.

The RCAF and the joint air training plan have become institutions of some fame among the United Nations and doubtless in Axis countries as well. Squadrons from the 90-odd schools take their place in raids over Western Europe and serve in Libya and the Far East as well as along the Canadian seaboards. The Canadian Navy, which was very small at the opening of the war, has now developed to a force of well over 400 ships, and is taking its full share in the hazardous but vital task of keeping open the Atlantic sea lanes, despite recent heavy casualties.

Industrial Manpower

There are now about 900,000 people engaged in war industry. Of this number, about 150,000—one in every six—are women employed generally in the manufacture of small arms, aircraft, and other industries. Some even run heavy lathes, and in many branches, such as welding, they are found superior to men. A large increase in the number of women engaged in industry is hoped for. A registry of women from 20 to 24 years of age is now being made and will later be extended to other age groups. Of the 177,000 registering in the first few days, about 20 per cent expressed willingness to take full-time jobs. Ten per cent wanted to work part-time. As the use of women in industry grows, many plants are planning installation of special equipment and day nurseries.

Elliott Little, Director of National Selective Service, is faced with the problem brought about by the steadily growing demand for more and more men for the armed forces, for war industry, for base metal mining, for agriculture, tnd for lumbering. Recently, it was estimated that 200,000 more men had to be secured by the end of the year. Another 100,000 are wanted for lumber camps, although a portion of these will come from farm hands in the off season, a common practice in Quebec.

Director Little is trying to stop excessive "fluidity" of labor, that is, men moving about from job to job by his ruling that no man may leave his work or an employer discharge him without a notice of seven days. He hopes to prevent labor waste through greater efficiency in plants.

War Production

From practically a standing start at the opening of the war, Canada's production of war equipment and supplies has been a remarkable achievement. Canada had its steel mills and its bases metal mines—nickel, copper, lead, and zinc—but there was a great lack of technical knowledge needed for the making of guns or the building of ships, and of machinery and precision tools. The real "challenge," as C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, calls it, came with the collapse of France. The contracts of the Department have now reached a figure considerably over $50,000,000,000.

The production of the factories covers tanks, planes, ships and 30 different types of guns. Several hundred thousand motor vehicles from plant assembly lines have been shipped to the different war fronts. To meet the need of sea transport, shipyards are working on 300 cargo ships of the Liberty type of 10,000 tons, of which a considerable portion are already delivered. Canadian yards cannot hope to equal the Kaiser plant record of a ship in 10 days or the three-a-day aim of American plants, but they are in full swing. Cargo ships of lower tonnage are also being constructed. The yards have built 200 combat ships, corvettes, mine sweepers, and 1,000 smaller craft, and are now building destroyers of the Tribal class. Shipbuilding contracts reach a total of $750,000,000. There are now more than 40,000 engaged in the 21 major yards and the 50 smaller plants. Small arms and ammunition arsenals employ more than 30,000 workers, mostly women. Through this field of manufacture, of which this is only a partial sketch, emphasis is laid on keeping always up with latest designs. The War Expenditure Committee of the House of Commons has found a major cause of temporary shutdowns in plants is where changes are being made in designs. Word comes by cable from war zones of any defects shown in equipment in actual warfare and the necessary changes are made.

A board of control, in which 13 controllers administer such vital materials and services as oil, steel, power, transport, machine tools, metals and aircraft, helps to keep materials supplied to plants. Civilians have already felt the hand of control over such precious materials as oil and rubber. More recently, lighting has been cut down. In the whole production field, Canada has felt the advantages of its partnership arrangements with the United States through the Joint Canada United States War Production Committee and other common agencies which aim at keeping up the flow across the border of war supplies, at the cutting out of duplication, and at greater uniformity of production.

Finance

Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley will float his new war loan of $750,000,000 on Oct. 19. A large army of workers will canvass homes, factories, and farms, as well as companies and institutions of all sorts. The last loan for $600,000,000 in February, 1942, yielded nearly $1,000,000,000, of which $843,000,000 was new money and the balance a conversion of maturing loans. The National War Finance Committee under G. W. Spinney did a good job. Except for short term issues, the Dominion is doing practically none of its financing through the banks. About 60 per cent of the last loan came from institutions and large investors. It is thought that perhaps this time, more will come from the small individual investor.

The Department aims at dividing the costs of war nearly evenly between taxation and borrowing. Taxes, mostly being taken at the income source or by quarterly installments, are very high. To take an individual example, a married man with two children on an income of $5,000 will pay $1,662—of which $600 represents compulsory savings returnable with 2 per cent interest after the war. A single man with the same income will pay $2,128—$400 savings. Standards of living will be lowered, probably to an irreducible minimum. Taxes are expected to yield more than $2,000,000,000 during the year. The amount borrowed will be slightly less. Part of the country's financial contribution, willingly accepted by the taxpayer, is the gift of $1,000,000,000 to Britain.

Price Control

Holding the price ceiling intact means constant struggle and watchfulness. Farm prices are presenting difficulties, just as they are in the United States, though not to the same extent. There is a shortage of beef on domestic markets, but there is plenty of other kinds of meat available, and it is expected the flow of beef from farms will be shortly resumed in fair volume. Minister of Agriculture J. G. Gardiner believes that permits to export beef will again be issued.

There is no weakening of the determination of Price Control Chief Donald Gordon and his associates to keep the blanket price ceiling unbroken, and latest figures on cost of living show that he is succeeding. Canada is a small country and price and wage control is a much simpler thing in this country than in the United States. Still Canadian officials are pleased that American authorities have found in Canada's experiment something worthy of careful study. People here know that the degree of success of price control here will depend a great deal on anti-inflation measures across the border.

As already mentioned, the duties of the Price Board now include the "pruning" of non-essential industry. The Industry branch of the Board, the formation of which Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King forecast on Aug. 19, is headed by Mr. L. Chisholm, formerly Wholesale Administrator of the Board.

Foods

The part played by Canada's farms in the prosecuting of the war should not be overlooked. Its shipments to Britain of wheat, flour, bacon, cheese, eggs, and other farm and dairy products help to sustain civilian and fighting man alike. On Nov. 1, Canadian farmers begin a new contract of 675,000,000 pounds for the British market.

General MacArthur Inspects

Associated Press

American Commander in Australia on Tour

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, center, Commander of United States forces in Australia, walks with officers of an American division during an inspection trip "somewhere" in his territory.

U. S. Troops on Leave From Overseas Duty

MONTREAL, Oct. 7 (AP) — The first contingent of United States troops to return to this continent after duty across the Atlantic passed through Montreal Oct. 6 en route to their homes on leave.

There were about 100 men in the group, made up largely of noncommissioned officers. Majority of the men were from Middle Western States.

The men said they had been in Britain for almost two years on special duty. They would not elaborate on their work there.

Canada Alters Cabinet But Not Policies

OTTAWA, Oct. 7 (AP) — Prime Minister Mackenzie King last night announced a large-scale Cabinet reorganization in which he filled several vacancies and brought three Quebec representatives into the Government to help restore to the French-speaking Province the traditional equality with Ontario.

Informed quarters saw no change in policy in the shakeup, since the views of the new ministers coincide with those of the former Cabinet members on the most controversial question—conscription.

Only one of the vacancies was due to anti-conscription action, and one of the new ministers opposed the Government's policy.

In the new Cabinet Quebec has five members, Ontario has six, and the other provinces are represented: Nova Scotia, one; Prince Edward Island, one; New Brunswick, one; Manitoba, two; Saskatchewan, two; Alberta, one; British Columbia, two (including the Government Leader in the Senate, J. H. King, who is minister without portfolio).

Mr. King announced that War Services Minister Joseph T. Thorson had resigned and had been appointed to the presidency of the Exchequer Court of Canada.

He said these new ministers would be sworn into the Cabinet today:

Maj. Gen. L. R. LaFlèche, Associate Deputy Minister of National War Services, as Minister of National War Services.

Ernest Bertrand, Liberal Member of Parliament for Montreal Laurier, as Minister of Fisheries.

Alphonse Fourier, Liberal member for Hull, as Minister of Public Works.

At the same time Mr. King announced that Fisheries Minister J. E. Michaud had resigned to become Minister of Transport.

One of the 15 Senate vacancies was filled by appointment of Thoms Vien, Liberal member for Montreal Outremont and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

This leaves a House of Commons vacancy for which a by-election was immediately fixed for Nov. 30, the date on which two other by-elections, Winnipeg North Center and Charlevoix-Saguenay, have been called.

Mr. King made the announcements at a press conference last night after a four-hour Cabinet Council.

He said the Government for several days had been occupied with the problem of restoring to Quebec the traditional equality that Province always enjoys with Ontario in Cabinet representation.

Because of the passing of Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe and Senator Raoul Dandurand last winter, appointment at about the same time of Pierre Casgrain, then Secretary of State, to the Quebec Superior Court Bench, and resignation of P. J. A. Cardin, Works and Transport Minister, over the conscription issue, Quebec for some time has had but two Ministers in the Cabinet.

They are Justice Minister Louis St. Laurent and Air Minister C. G. Power. Now Quebec will have five Ministers in the Cabinet if Gen. LaFlèche succeeds in obtaining a seat in that province.

Mr. Thorson succeeds to the Exchequer Court vacancy established by passing of A. K. McLean. He was called to the War Services Department when it was formed in mid-1940, previously sitting as a private member for Manitoba.

Southern Plane Crash Kills Five—One Injured

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 7 (AP)—Five men stationed at Hunter Field of the Savannah Army Air Base were killed here yesterday and a sixth was injured when the combat plane in which they were making a routine flight crashed over Camp Stewart.

The fatalities are:

Capt. George M. White, Edenton, N. C.

Staff Sergeant Pilot Charles L. Geddens, Tampa, Fla.

Staff Sergeant Pilot William L. Ineson, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Staff Sergeant John L. Geotis, Madison, N. J.

Staff Sergeant Adolph A. Budryk, East St. Louis, Ill.

Injured:

Private First Class Ronald E. Anson, Reno, Nev.

Reign of Terror Sweeps Norway

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Nazi Commissioner Josef Terboven and new contingents of the German secret police enforced a reign of terror in the Norwegian Province of Trondheim today after executing 10 prominent Norwegians and arresting an estimated 700 more in an effort to stem a rising tide of sabotage, reports to Scandinavian circles here said.

A state of emergency has been proclaimed in Trondheim and a coastal strip 400 miles long. Terboven announced severe punishment would follow the slightest insubordination. Terboven had been in Trondheim only a few hours yesterday when a Nazi firing squad killed the first ten victims.

Among those executed, Stockholm dispatches said, were Henry Greditsch, well known theater manager; Harald Langhelle, city councilman and Social Democratic Editor; and Per Lykke, shipowner.

Norwegian circles here said a bank director, two lawyers, a civil engineer and a building contractor also were among those executed. The property of all the victims was confiscated. All were said to be from Trondheim, Roeros and Orkanger.

Just Plain Murder

"They seem to have come down and haphazardly picked out prominent citizens and shot them as a form of intimidation of the population," the Norwegian telegraph agency here said. Norwegian Government quarters said the official German report of the shooting claimed the "men were shot as an atonement" for several acts of sabotage.

None of the men was under arrest, accused of any specific crime or even held as a hostage, these sources said.

Announcing that the new measures were instituted to "break the sabotage threatening the country's supply system," Terboven was reported to have declared:

"My generosity is finished. Nothing will change my uncompromising decision to smash the enemy's manipulations and provocations."

A Stockholm radio report intimated that hostile action had been directed against the German Army and that efforts had been made to sabotage the Trondheim-Mosjoen Railway.

A power station at Tannrem also had been dynamited, shutting off power and forcing the Germans to stop work at a naval base under construction, London reports said. Shipyard workers were forbidden to leave the yards.

A score of followers of Nazi-backed Premier Vidkun Quisling were arrested on charges they were not sufficiently active for the Nazis, Scandinavian circles here reported.

Denmark Sees Shadow

The Chief of German Police in Oslo, who went to Trondheim with Terboven, declared: "Every attempt to disturb public peace and security, above all every plot against peaceful work and every attempt to hinder supplies, transport and the information system will be punished."

The tide of resentment against German domination swept little Denmark into the storm and Danish sources here expressed the fear the nation would vanish soon into a German Federation of North Sea countries.

Stockholm dispatches to a London newspaper said the Germans had demanded from King Christian X control of the Danish police and key posts in the Ministry of Justice. Other reports said the Danes had declined a German invitation to become a "model state" in a Nazi Europe.

Always treated with special deference by the Nazis because it offered very little resistance to the German invasion, Denmark appeared destined to give up what little independence it still possessed, Danish circles feared.

The Oslo radio reported an intween 1,100 Danish volunteers now tween 1,100 Danish colunteers now on leave from the Russian front, where they have been fighting for the Nazis, and Copenhagen residents. Danes feared the nation's police functions might be turned over to these Danish Nazis.

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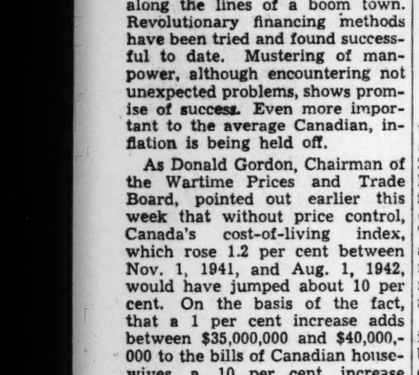

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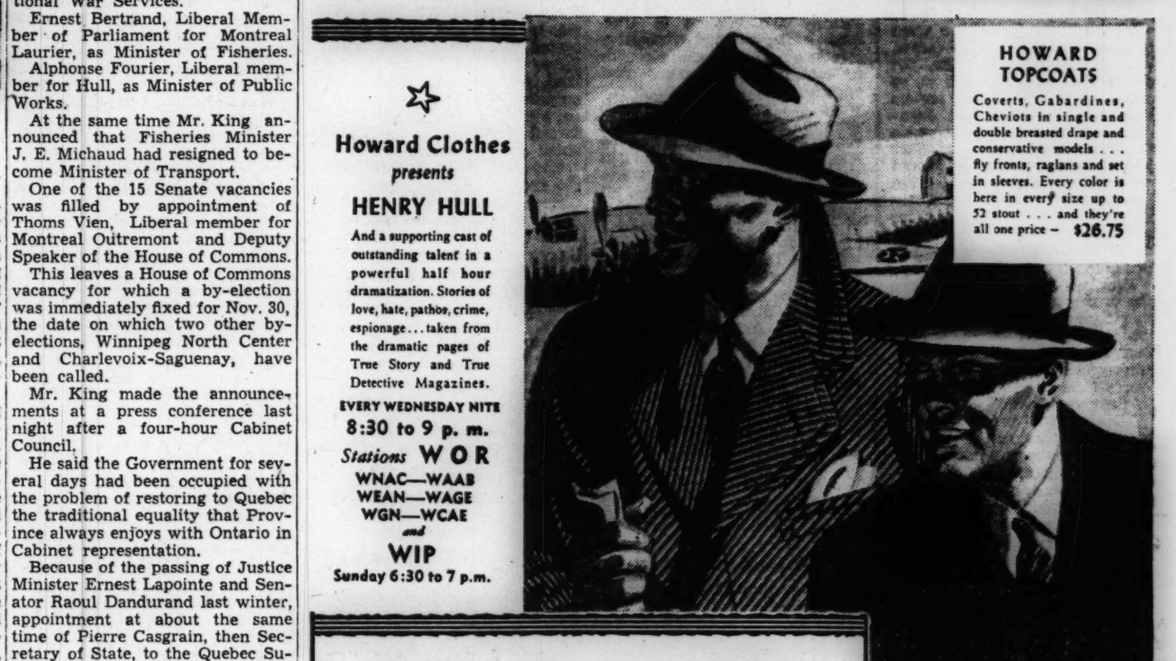

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Willkie Urges Guarantee That All Peoples Be Free

Continued from Page 1

to deliver some knockout punches if I can believe what I have seen with my own eyes.

We can start these punches at home but they have got to connect if they are going to hurt the enemy.

In the United States, we have talked a lot to the world about our production figures. But some of our allies have seen very little of our actual arms.

It is only natural for them to wonder where our boasted production has gone. It is only natural for some of them to wonder how much longer they will have to eat, like children, at the second table.

Some of the countries I have visited look on the map like the last stop on the line. But in terms of the blows they are delivering to our enemies, they should be the first stops.

China and Russia have each contributed to the defeat of the Axis aggressors some 5,000,000 of their finest men in casualties. Each has engaged and held with heroic tenacity powerful and ruthless enemies. It is both just and wise for us to see to it that they secure an equitable share of our arms production.

However, men need more than arms to fight and win this kind of war. They need enthusiasm for the future and a conviction that the flags they fight under are in bright, clean colors. The truth is that we as a nation have not made up our minds as to what kind of a world we want to speak for when victory comes.

Especially here in Asia, the common people feel that we've asked them to join us for no better reason than that Japanese rule would be even worse than Western imperialism. This is a Continent where the record of the Western democracies has been long and mixed, but where the people—and remember there are 1,000,000,000 of them—are determined no longer to live under foreign control.

Freedom and opportunity are the words which have modern magic for the people of Asia and we have let the Japanese—the most cruel imperialists the modern world has known—steal these words from us and corrupt them to their own uses.

Most of the people in Asia have never known democracy. They may or may not want our type of democracy. Obviously, all of them are not ready to have democracy handed to them next Tuesday on a silver platter. But they are all determined to work out their own destiny under governments selected by themselves.

Even the name of the Atlantic Charter disturbs thoughtful men and women I have been talking to. But do all of those who signed it, these people ask, agree that it applies to the Pacific? We must answer this question with a clear and simple statement of where we stand. And we must begin to sweat over our common problem of translating such a statement into plans which will be concrete and meaningful to the lives of these millions of people who are our allies.

Some of the plans to which such a statement would lead are already clear, I deeply believe, to most Americans:

End to Empire

We believe this war must mean an end to the empire of nations over other nations. No foot of Chinese soil, for example, should be or can be ruled from now on except by the people who live on it.

And we must say so now, not after the war. We believe it is the world's job to find some system for helping colonial peoples who join the United Nations' cause to become free and independent nations.

We must set up firm timetables under which they can work out and train government of their own choosing and we must establish iron-clad guarantees administered by all the United Nations jointly that they shall not slip back into colonial status.

Some say these subjects should be hushed until victory is won. Exactly the reverse is true. Sincere efforts to find progressive solutions now will bring strength to our cause. Remember that opponents of social change always delay because of some present crisis. After the war, changes may be too little and too late. We must develop betwen the nations trade and trade routes strong enough to give all people the same vested interest in peace which we in America have had.

In the United States we are being asked to give up temporarily our individual freedom and economic liberty in order to crush the Axis. We must recover this freedom and this liberty after the war. The way to make certain that we do recover our traditional American way of life with a rising standard of living for all is to create a world in which all men everywhere can be free.

Willkie Upheld

Continued from Page 1

conciled to very great changes in their empires.

It is thought not unlikely that America's influence in this direction will be strongly felt at any future peace conference.

This was hinted at in the address given by Secretary Welles on May 30, 1942, at the Arlington National Amphitheatre.

"If this war is in fact a war for the liberation of peoples, it must assure the sovereign equality of peoples throughout the world, as well as in the world of the Americas," he stated. "Our victory must bring in its train the liberation of all peoples. Discrimination between peoples because of their race, creed, or color must be abolished. The age of imperialism is ended. The right of a people to their freedom must be recognized, as the civilian world long since recognized the right of an individual to his personal freedom. The principles of the Atlantic Charter must be guaranteed to the world as a whole—in all oceans and in all continents."

It is apparent from this address that the present Administration, at least, will have little sympathy for any attempt by any power to restore the prewar colonial system under any guise or at any excuse. There is, in fact, a strong feeling within the Government that the United Nations made a serious mistake in the days immediately following Dec. 7 in not declaring then and there that the end of the war would result in unequivocal independence for all native populations regardless of whether they live in Korea, French Indo-China, Java, Burma, or India. It is held that had this been done, the course of the war might have been altered.

Although Mr. Willkie's speech was made in China, it seems safe to assume that he had Indian in mind as much as any country when he spoke. While Washington scrupulously had avoided mixing in what it believes to be primarily an intra-British Empire affair, it is known that this Government has been concerned at the growth of Anglo-Indian tension not only because of the immediacy of the Japanese threat but also because of its effect upon neutral colored races elsewhere.

Thus, it is not likely that Washington would object to the directness of Mr. Willkie's statement.

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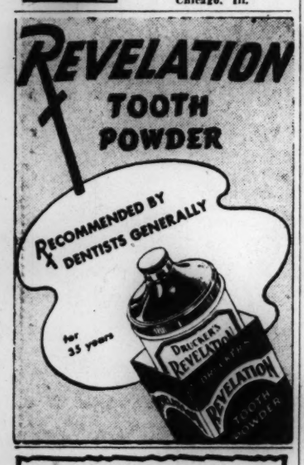

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Crossing River Under Fire

Wide World

Russians Carrying Supplies to Southern Front

Under fire of the German Air Force, this Russian Pontonier unit fighting on the southern front. Crossing is being made on the River N. by members of the Red Army.

Japan Moving to Oust Marines From Solomons

Continued from Page 1

high Owen Stanley Mountain pass, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced, still without major opposition.

Word that General MacArthur himself was in the field came from a dispatch from "somewhere in New Guinea" disclosing that he was on the island Oct. 3 and presented the United States Army's Silver Star award to Vern Haughland, Associated Press war correspondent who had been lost 43 days in the jungle after being forced to parachute from a disabled Army plane.

The Australian advance toward the enemy's main position in New Guinea was accompanied by Allied bombing of Japanese airfields in Buin and Buka in the northern Solomons. Medium bombers blasted Buka's runways, dispersal bays, buildings, and antiaircraft positions, causing fires and explosions.

There has been no further news of the Japanese convoy which was attacked by American bombers as it steamed north from Buna, New Guinea. It is not yet known whether the Japanese ships landed reinforcements on New Guinea or removed the troops which took part in the abortive attacks over the mountain heights.

Japanese Cruiser Bombed, Torpedoed

A fresh Japanese effort to recapture the Guadalcanal air base from which American air attacks stem, appeared imminent as the enemy's efforts to reinforce their scattered detachments on the island continued.

The Nipponese cruiser, accompanied by a force of destroyers engaged in landing operations, was spotted by Navy and Marine Corps dive bombers. At least one hit was scored on the vessel, the Navy reported, and while one United States plane was downed the crew was saved.

A force of Navy and Marine torpedo planes renewed the attack at daybreak, found the cruiser still smoking from the earlier bombing, and drove in two torpedoes. Meanwhile, American pursuit planes bombed and strafed enemy troops and supply dumps on Guadalcanal.

Nine Zero fighter planes of a force of 30 accompanying a small group of Japanese bombers on an attempted raid against United States Guadalcanal installations were downed by seven Navy Wildcat bombers. Antiaircraft batteries accounted for two more.

Stalingrad:

Russians Repulse Fresh Axis Troops

Russian dispatches said the Germans were falling back desperately upon trench warfare in an attempt to halt Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's counter drive between the Don and the Volga and save their positions.

At Stalingrad the Germans hurled whole new divisions, fresh from the march, into the bitter street fighting against outnumbered defenders who sagged before the impact but surged back and held through the 44th day of siege.

Dispatches from the battlefront said that across the steppes northwest of Stalingrad the initiative was firmly in Russian hands in a relief attack of increasing scope against hastily dug German trench lines studded with half-sunken tanks at strong points.

At one point along the line the Russians reported killing 1,200 Rumanian troops and capturing others who tried to hold a small village, and in other sectors the counterthrust was declared to be gaining ground and improving the Russian position.

The Army newspaper Red Star said a dangerous situation developed as the Germans reached the depth of an industrial settlement, but heavy Soviet counterattacks cleared much of the area. Red Army men were reinforced by night and new fighter planes flew to their aid.

The Germans were declared ousted from streets, houses, gardens, and orchards by garrison forces led by elite guards. Explosive and incendiary bombs caused considerable damage to houses of the settlement and many civilians were among the casualties.

Location of the settlement was not announced, but many Soviet factories in that area are several miles from the city. It is obvious that it was not any of the workers' communities along the Volga, because no dispatches mentioned the river.

Numerous tanks are operating in the area of the Russian counterdrive and small detachments are playing an ever-bigger role in the fighting, Red Star said.

The Germans were reported to have strong air forces in the area. Izvestia said Red Army antiaircraft batteries accounted for 10 in a day.

Nazi Attack Routed Near Novorossisk

Moscow said a German attempt to seize a hill southeast of Novorossisk cost a newly arrived Axis infantry division about 400 fatalities in two vain assaults. Soviet troops held to the height, which was described as "of great tactical importance."

Firming of Soviet lines in the central Caucasus apparently followed a withdrawal from one community in the Mozdok area. The Soviet noon communiqué spoke of the repulse of tank and infantry attacks in that area before the Grozny oil fields, saying that "in 24 hours our men disabled or set on fire seven German tanks and wiped out about a company of Hitlerites."

Red Star said the Germans penetrated mountain passes a few days ago and tried to get across a Caucasian chain, but furious blows by waiting Red Army detachments repelled them.

All the approaches are again in Soviet hands, the newspaper said. Captives were quoted as saying that Axis losses in the mountains were unusually heavy, one regiment getting reinforcements four times in six days.

The German High Command announced that German troops had captured Malgobek, in the central Caucasus south of the Terek River. Malgobek is about 20 miles south of Mozdok and apparently is the community alluded to in Russian dispatches.

The High Command said Malgobek was "situated in an important petroleum district."

Of the Stalingrad battlefront the German war bulletin said:

"Northwest of Stalingrad the bottleneck was closed tighter around enemy forces encircled there.

"German and Rumanian Air Forces effectively raided Soviet airports and supply routes on both sides of the Volga River."

In fighting southeast of Lake Ilmen, the Germans said their troops were "making good progress despite stiff enemy resistance and inaccessible woody terrain and swamps."

Of the northwestern sector of the Caucasus battlefront the High Command said only that "stubborn fighting is in full swing."

U. S. Air Role Grows in Egypt

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Oct. 7

United States bombers alone have sunk or damaged more than 40 Axis ships in the Mediterranean in an increasingly active role in the Battle of North Africa, it was disclosed here today.

Alone and with the units of the Royal Air Force, American heavy and medium bombers have been dropping an average of 1,000,000 pounds of explosives a month on General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's lines of supply by sea and land.

Giant B-24s, Consolidated's Liberators, have reached out as far as Greece and the busy ports of Crete in smashing blows at ships loading for Tobruk and Bengasi. They have driven home other attacks at sea.

American medium bombers, meanwhile, have concentrated on enemy land supply routes from the Axis-held African seaports across the desert to the German and Italian forces in Egypt.

American fighters, also operating sometimes alone and sometimes with the RAF, are in almost daily action, searching out German Stukas in the air or on desert air bases.

American fliers made their first operation flight against the Axis in the Middle East on June 29, and since that time, although the number of their missions cannot be disclosed, they have grown in striking power and played a big part in halting the German advance and guarding the way on into the Nile Valley.

RAF Hits Reich:

Osnabrück Target Of British Bombers

The British Air Ministry said that six aircraft were missing in the raid on Osnabrück, a Hannover Province city, which was last attacked by British bombers Aug. 17.

The raid Tuesday night was the second upon Germany in as many nights.

Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair told the House of Commons that 1,082 RAF bombers were reported lost over northern Europe during the nine months ended Sept. 30, but said the British were "suffering a lower rate of casualties than the German air forces attacking this country."

Asked why British losses were "so much greater than those of the Allied forces," Mr. Archibald replied that "no Allied forces have had to face the tremendous strength of the German night fighter, anti-aircraft, and searchlight defenses in western Germany."

Denying that the Bomber Command's policy was responsible for high losses, he said that, on the contrary, "the losses are extraordinarily low."

The loss of six planes Tuesday night indicated a force of about 120 bombers made the Osnabrück attack, under the normal 5 per cent casualty ratio.

Commando Raid:

British Swoop Down On Channel Island

A Commando-type British raid Oct. 4 on the Island of Sark, 23 miles off the Normandy coast, was disclosed by the German High Command in a radio report which indicated that only a single German escaped the swoop.

The small Channel island was one of those the Germans seized from the British at the end of June, 1940.

The disclosure was made in a section of the daily Berlin war bulletin, which made a lengthy complaint of the treatment of German soldiers in British hands and repeated previous assertions that sometimes the Germans were handcuffed or bound.

No mention was made of raids on nearby Guernsey or Jersey, principal islands of the Channel group, where the Nazis gained their first foothold on British soil quickly after the fall of France.

Complaining of the British treatment of Germans captured at Dieppe, Aug. 19, the High Command said:

"A similar incident occurred on the Channel Island of Sark on Oct. 4, when, during the early morning hours, 16 British soldiers assaulted a German working party consisting of one non-commissioned officer and four men, who were fettered with a thin but strong-woven cord."

The Germans apparently were caught by surprise because the Berlin account said they were herded to the beach wearing nothing but their trousers and shirts.

One of the Germans was killed and another wounded, the German High Command complained.

"These facts," it added, "have been confirmed by an engineer who succeeded in escaping."

That would indicate that the others rounded up by the raiders were taken back to England as prisoners.

Egypt:

British Destroy Axis Garrison

Cairo dispatches said British patrols raided and destroyed the garrison of an Axis strong point Monday night while Royal Air Force bombers maintained attacks on the shipping and port facilities at Tobruk and Bengasi.

The site of the strong point raided was not announced, but it presumably was in the German-Italian front west of El Alamein.

"In the battle area yesterday our fighter bombers, fighters, and light bombers were active, attacking enemy transport vehicles and camps in all sectors," a communiqué, issued jointly by the RAF and British Middle East Headquarters, said.

"Vehicles were set on fire during low-level machine-gunning attacks. Fighter bombers also started fires. Lond-range fighters successfully attacked the enemy seaplane base at Bomba (Libya), setting one three-engined seaplane on fire and severely damaging others."

Other aircraft attacked an Axis convoy southwest of Crete and shot down one of its aerial escort and damaged two others.

These and other operations were said to have cost the British four planes.

U. S. Ship Sunk:

Loses in Battle With Nazi U-Boat

Sinking of an American merchantman after a game but futile running gun fight with an enemy submarine off the northern coast of South America was disclosed by the Navy yesterday.

Survivors told how the raider opened fire nearly half a mile away, keeping the cargo ship steadily under her guns despite return fire from Navy gunners and the latter's attempts to outspeed the U-boat.

The latest victim of submarine action boosted to 484 the Associated Press tally of announced Western Atlantic sinkings since last Dec. 7.

Meanwhile, a review of official announcements in New York showed that the United Nations have sunk or seized no less than 218 Nazi merchant vessels—more than 1,000,000 tons—since war burst over Europe three years ago.

These losses apparently have caused the Nazis to begin a drive to salvage ships sunk along the coast of Europe, which was reported recently. In addition, they have started a program to build standardized merchantmen, probably along the lines of the American "Liberty Ship" plan.

A. P. Correspondent Awarded Army's Star

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Oct. 3 (Delayed) (AP)—The U. S. Army's silver star was awarded to Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland by Gen. Douglas MacArthur today in an unprecedented recognition of civilian courage.

Pausing on a visit to the New Guinea war front, General MacArthur made the award at the hospital tent where Mr. Haugland is recovering after 43 days of fighting his way out of the mountainous jungle into which he parachuted from a storm-spent bomber Aug. 7.

"I am awarding you the silver star as an outward symbol of the devotion and fortitude with which you have done your duty," the Allied Commander in the Southwest Pacific told the newspaperman.

Fernandez Appears Victor in New Mexico

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 7 (AP)—With a margin of less than 50 votes, Public Service Commissioner A. M. Fernandez appears the victor in the sharply contested race for New Mexico's second Democratic Congressional nomination.

Save for one contested precinct, the totals from the official canvass of the September primary stood: Fernandez, 19,314; Corporation Commissioner Robert Valdez 19,269.

Score: 22 to 1 Plane Favors U. S. in Alaska

By the Associated Press

Headquarters Alaska Defense Command, Oct. 6 (Delayed)

United States fighter pilots who never saw Japanese planes in the air before Sept. 1 have finished their first month of combat against the Nipponese invaders with the remarkable average of 22 enemy planes downed for every American lost.

This figure was disclosed today by Col. Phineas K. Morrill, commanding all fighter units in the Aleutian war.

U. S. and Britain to Force War-Criminal Surrender

Continued from Page 1

is won, the perpetrators of these crimes shall answer for them before courts of law.

"The commission of these crimes continues.

"I now declare it to be the intention of this Government that the successful close of the war shall include provision for the surrender to the United Nations of war criminals.

"With a view to establishing responsibility of the guilty individuals through the collection and assessment of all available evidence, this Government is prepared to cooperate with the British and other governments in establishing a United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes.

"The number of persons eventually found guilty will undoubtedly be extremely small compared to the total enemy populations. It is not the intention of this Government or of the governments associated with us to resort to mass reprisals.

"It is our intention that just and sure punishment shall be meted out to the ringleaders responsible for the organized murder of thousands of innocent persons and the commission of atrocities which have violated every tenet of the Christian faith."

Commission Sequel

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7—The new Allied move establishing a fact-finding commission for war crimes comes as a sequel to a long series of moves mainly behind the scenes which had their origin first in Axis breaches of accepted rules and customs of war and then in the St. James's Palace conference last January. Documents appertaining to this last were published here today by the Inter-Allied Information Committee.

This conference, at which the United States, Britain, Russia, and China were represented by observers, was arranged jointly by the Czechoslovak and Polish Governments in behalf of all Allied Governments in London and the Fighting French. It was one of the shortest on record—every speech was limited by arrangement to 10 minutes—and the brief declaration to which the delegates unanimously agreed pledged the signatories to "place among their principal war aims punishment through the channels of organized justice of those guilty or responsible for those crimes, whether they have ordered them, perpetrated them, or participated in them."

They further resolved to see that "A. Those guilty or responsible, whatever their nationality, are sought out, handed over to justice, and judged.

"B. Sentences as pronounced are carried out."

Since that declaration was signed the organizing committee, consisting of the signatories and legal experts, has been considering the implications of this policy with a view to seeing what step could best be taken next. The chief problems seemed to be how to prevent the wanted criminals from slipping out of Allied hands into neutral countries and how to get the necessary evidence to be able to name those it was intended to arraign.

Joint Notes

Arising from these deliberations and in view of the mounting gravity of Axis excesses it is learned that it was decided about midsummer to present joint notes to the British, American, and Russian Governments pressing for a "final warning" to be given to the Axis.

Mr. Roosevelt issued a warning of this nature Aug. 21, adding that the time will come when the perpetrators "will have to stand in courts of law in the very countries which they are now oppressing and answer for their acts."

Observers deduce from this that there will not be international courts to deal with war crimes, but that such acts will be regarded as breaches of ordinary law and dealt with accordingly in ordinary national courts. This is in line with the January declaration which affirms that "acts of violence thus inflicted upon the civilian population have nothing in common with conceptions of an act of war or of a political crime as understood by civilized nations."

The task facing the investigation committee is the wide one of deciding what acts are permitted and what forbidden in the rules and customs of war and then of obtaining details of the crimes of the criminals. The first half of the problem involves intricate legal examination of documents like the Hague Convention of 1907, to which Germany adhered and which present-day rulers have deliberately flouted time and again in reprisals against civilians, in interference with religion, family life and existing laws of occupied countries, and other similar acts.

German Documents

The second half includes collection of information from German official documents, decrees, etc., and presumably collection of evidence in occupied countries themselves for use in law courts, whether civil or military, by which the accused persons are tried.

Thus it is expected the radio is to be used to call on legal experts in countries under the Axis yoke to compile secret dossiers so they can be produced at the proper time.

The decision to insist that wanted individuals be surrendered as part of the Armistice terms contrasts with the procedure after World War I when the matter was left over till the peace negotiations and ultimately had to be dropped in consequence, owing to legal difficulties which arose when the state of war had been legally brought to an end.

Lord Simon emphasized that the intention is not to engage in mass executions but to secure that those who are really guilty shall not this time escape adequate punishment.

It is understood that all signatures to the January resolution have agreed to the Anglo-American proposals. Replies have not yet been received from China and Russia.

Unrest Grows

Continued from Page 1

bands of Danish Nazis, many of whom have hitherto been fighting for Germany in Russia, now have been brought back to Denmark and are committing terroristic acts in Denmark. There have been occasional complaints by Germans of acts of sabotage in Denmark, and it is now rumored that a new German military commander, General Heydenberck, has been appointed to replace General Leutke, who the Nazis complain was too gentle with the Danes.

Whatever the outcome of this Danish crisis, it is at least clear that the Germans have been unable to obtain the complete cooperation they demand and therefore all remnants of autonomy which have been left to the Danes are unlikely to last much longer.

In Norway the state siege proclaimed in Trondheim and the adjoining coastal area is due to recent acts of sabotage which, according to the preamble of Reichskomissar Josef Terboven's decree, "if they succeed would jeopardize the country's supplies."

Behind this announcement, however, lies the continued resistance of the great bulk of the Norwegian population, both against German military authorities and the Quisling Party.

In France, a new crisis seems to be arising out of intensified German efforts of Vichy Chief of Government Pierre Laval to produce skilled workers for Germany. M. Laval was reported to be in Paris today discussing the problem with German representatives. It is understood he now faces an outright ultimatum that he must provide 150,000 workers by Oct. 15. So far only 17,000 have left France.

Radio appeals to French workers emphasize that unless the required number of volunteers are forthcoming at once, the Germans themselves may be expected to apply the severest forms of conscription and compulsion not only in Occupied France but perhaps even in the unoccupied zone.

Meantime, reports continue to come in or more mayors of French towns being dismissed by Vichy for resistance to M. Laval's policy of collaboration. Ten officials of the Vichy Ministry of Labor are also understood to have resigned in protest against the present policy of sending workers to Germany.

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Mexico to Ask Joint Protest Of Vichy Plan

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 7 (ONA)—Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, is reported to be planning the surrender of 150,000 political refugees now in France to the Germans in exchange for a number of French prisoners of war.

The Mexican Government, which learned of the plan from its Vichy Legation, will, it is understood, ask all countries having diplomatic relations with M. Laval, or Spanish Dictator Gen. Francisco Franco, to join in an urgent protest against the project. Mexico is particularly concerned about 80,000 Spaniards in Unoccupied France who are under Mexican diplomatic protection by special treaty with Vichy.

[Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's envoy to the Vatican, will discuss refugee questions while in London, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles indicated at a press conference Oct. 5.

Mr. Taylor has been conferring at the Vatican, and it was reported here that the discussions dealt at least in part with the roundups and deportations of refugees by the Vichy Government. Pope Pius XII and many French churchmen have indicated their displeasure with the Vichy policy.]

Mexican governmental protection may be extended formally to non-Spanish anti-Fascist refugees in Occupied France if other governments agree to act in concert with Mexico, according to informed observers.

The endangered refugees include, in addition to the Spaniards in Vichy, France, 70,000 Jews from various parts of Europe, many half-Jews, political refugees from Germany and Italy and former soldiers of the International Brigade of the Loyalist forces in Spain.

Spokesmen for the "Freies Deutschland" — Free Germany — movement here said that 20,000 Spaniards had been reported slated for shipment to Occupied Russia. Criticism was made of visa difficulties placed in the way of refugees by the United States, Colombia, Cuba, Chile and Uruguay.

Mexico, meanwhile, is reported to be taking the lead in bringing full weight of Latin-American opinion to bear upon General Franco to convince him that the continuation of political reprisals arising out of the Spanish Civil War is alienating Spanish-speaking peoples.

Expressions against persecution of political refugees are expected to be made by an anti-Fascist congress called for Oct. 14, at which Mexican Interior Secretary Miguel Aleman will welcome delegates.

New British Tank Called 'Superior'

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Sir James Grigg, War Secretary, disclosed Oct. 6 that Britain had produced a new tank which a member of Parliament said "is superior in performance to any other tank in use by another belligerent."

The description of the tank's quality was given by Laborite R. R. Stokes, who asked the War Secretary the name of the new weapon.

A lineal descendant of the Churchill tank, it is now called simply "A27(M)."

Sir James gave no details about the performance or armament of the tank and declined to comment on the suggestion of Laborite Emanuel Shinwell that "serious defects were discovered in the Churchill tanks" in the August raid on Dieppe.

Prime Minister Churchill himself said last week they performed "not without distinction."

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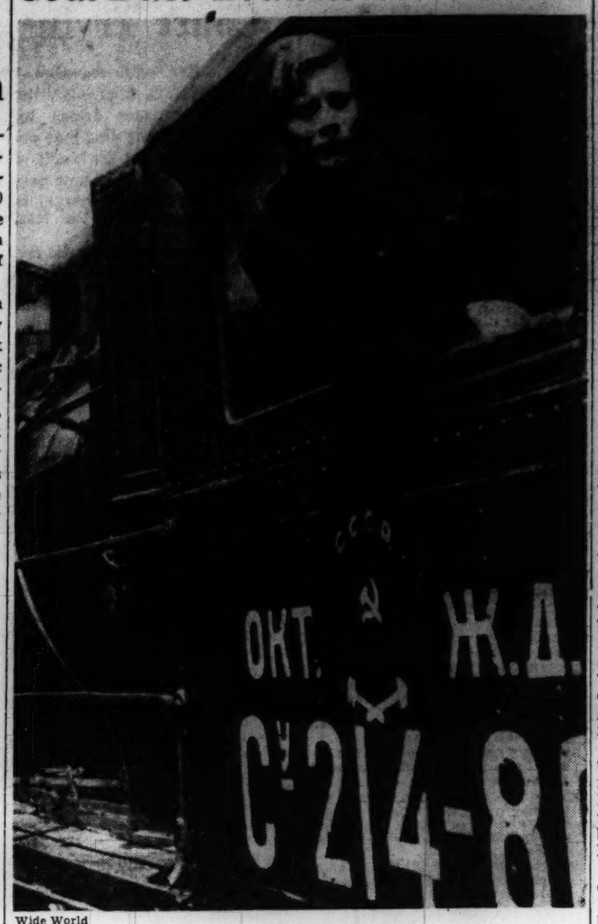

Wide World

She Runs a Russian Train

There are few jobs that women in Russia haven't undertaken, to release more men for the fighting front, and serving as locomotive engineers is not one of them. Here is, as the Russians say, Kuznetsova, who handles a throttle on the Oktyabrskaya Railway.

Standley Confers With Stalin Preparatory to Trip Home

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (AP)—Rear Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to Russia, conferred last night with Premier Joseph Stalin. They presumably discussed Russian expressions of dissatisfaction with the assistance received from the United States and Great Britain and Mr. Stalin's written suggestion that the United Nations fulfill their obligations fully and on time.

Admiral Standley announced in Moscow yesterday that he would leave soon for Washington to try to get additional help for the Soviets. He said he would confer with President Roosevelt on "co-ordinating to the utmost the war efforts of the United States and the Soviet Union" and give the President a first-hand picture of the loyal support the Russian people are giving their country's war effort.

Newest Development

Admiral Standley's announcement was the latest development in the situation brought about by Mr. Stalin's letter to Henry C. Cassidy, Chief of the Associated Press Moscow Bureau, urging the Allies to meet their obligations fully and on time.

The Ambassador pointed out that some ships had been lost in convoys bringing United Nations supplies to Russia, but insisted "we feel that our aid has been of material assistance."

He said there had been criticism because second rate material, especially planes, had been sent to Russia, with British Hurricanes and American Tomahawks — Curtiss P-40s—fighting here, while the superior Spitfires and Airacobras are serving elsewhere.

Admiral Standleys announcement was contained in a prepared statement which said:

"I am leaving within the next few days for the United States in order to report personally to the President and the Secretary of State and confer with them and other officials of the American Government with regard to ways and means of co-ordinating to the utmost the war efforts of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Attachés Coming, Too

"The military and naval attachés of the Embassy, who are directly concerned with the military phases of co-operation between the two countries, are accompanying me.

"During the period of more than six months that I have been away from the United States great changes have taken place. Not only have we brought about an unprecedented increase in our war production, but we also have gained much in experience in the field of organization and transportation.

"I feel convinced that a more intimate knowledge of these changes will help me in my efforts to make still more effective our aid to the Soviet Union."

The Ambassador said he had talked with many Russians, particularly at Kuibyshev, and had found "an apparent determination of all hands to fight the war to a finish."

"My sentiment," he said, "is to give them all possible aid."

Willkie Seeks Postwar World 'Where All Men Can Be Free'

CHUNGKING, Oct. 7 (AP) — Wendell L. Willkie called upon the United Nations today for an "all-out armed offensive everywhere" and said he expected to dedicate his life to urging a postwar world "where all men can be free and with governments of their own choosing."

"It is my personal opinion that the time has come for an all-out armed offensive everywhere by all United Nations," Mr. Willkie said in a statement on his tour of 13 nations. "We are ready to deliver some knockout punches if I can believe what I have seen with my own eyes."

At the press conference, Mr. Wilkie said " this is my own state- Willkie said "this is my own statement."

In a radiocast to the Chinese people last night in which he stated his desire for a postwar world of free men "with governments of their own choosing," Mr. Willkie said it was America's duty to see that China became completely free.

The American exhorted every citizen in China to help the Government in its battle to put the country's economic and financial house in order.

China's two greatest problems, he asserted, "are its military problem and its financial and inflationary problem—and I want to emphasize the second as being as important as the first.

"A country can win the war in a military way and lose it otherwise," he said. "I want to emphasize to every Chinese . . . tha tinflation is as devastating an enemy as can be encountered."

"Some of you might think I am interfering in your own household," he added, "but it will hurt this country if you people don't get to grips with inflation."

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Nazi Looting Spells Hunger In Held Lands

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Germans have plundered the food stocks of occupied countries to such an extent that peoples, many of whom formerly exported food, now are existing on a starvation diet, the Inter-Allied Information Committee declared today.

Its statement was issued in comment on Reichsmarshal Herman Göring's promise to the German people that whatever happened in the rest of Europe this winter, Germans would not starve.

The Committee gave this summary of the food situation in some of the occupied countries:

Belgium—The people are living mainly on bread and turnips. More than 2,000,000 Belgians did not even see a potato last winter, and the meat ration has been reduced to little over 15 grams—about half an ounce—a day.

Czechoslovakia—The meat ration is 300 grams—about 10½ ounces—a month compared with 500 grams—17½ ounces—in October, 1939. The bread ration has been cut one third since October, 1939.

France—The meat ration is 100 to 120 grams—slightly over 3½ ounces—a week; butter, 50 to 100 grams—1¾ to 3½ ounces. There is no tea or potatoes.

Greece—By agreement between the Greek and British Governments, a number of food ships have been sent to Greece and their supplies, mostly grain, have been distributed among the population.

Netherlands—Meat is difficult to obtain despite an official ration of 150 grams—5¼ ounces—a week, because the Germans take what they need when their own supplies run short. Children are asked to gather chestnuts and acorns to extract fats used as a coffee substitute.

Norway—The Germans have ordered the Norwegians to slaughter another 200,000 head of cattle, one-seventh of the nation's prewar stock, to provide meat for the Reich. A large stock of whale meat also has been confiscated. A large cod liver oil producer before the war, Norway now is able to supply only small children, expectant mothers, and invalids because the Germans take most of the supply.

Poland—Although a large producer of grain, potatoes and sugar before the war, Poland has been reduced to starvation by German demands. Farmers are not allowed to dispose of the products of their farms. Many Poles are living chiefly on potatoes.

Yugoslavia—Bread queues form at dawn. German-occupied Serbia has three meatless days a week. Food prices are high because of German "occupation marks."

Nicolson Answers Nazis' Propaganda About U. S. Troops

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP) — Harold Nicolson, a Governor of the British Broadcasting Corporation, answered Nazi propaganda charges of bad behavior by United States troops in England by saying last night that trouble among the Americans was "only about half" of that in the British Army.

"If we are patient and considerate, we will send back to America after the war thousands of good-will ambassadors," Mr. Nicolson said in a speech at Oxford.

"It will mean something to ease the days after victory. But if we don't do it, it will be an international disaster."

Stalin Note Comment

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 7 (AP) —The Fascist press gave front page display yesterday to Premier Stalin's letter urging full and prompt allied assistance to the Soviet armies, and Italian editors made caustic comment.

The letter, addressed to Henry C. Cassidy, chief of the Moscow Bureau of the Associated Press, was called by La Tribuna, "a gesture without precedent in the history of alliances, and one which may be considered to be an ultimatum."

Il Lavoro Fascista observed that it would be unwise to "dramatize the incident, but it is clear that it constitutes an extraordinary phenomenon for a military alliance in the midst of a war."

Mussolini's Il Popolo d'Italia said that "Stalin desperately needs soup today, not chicken tomorrow."

The Berlin radio, quoting Stockholm sources, said the letter doubtless will strengthen the arguments of elements in Great Britain demanding the immediate establishment of a second front. The tone of Berlin broadcasts indicated the Germans were taking into account the possibility of major developments soon as a consequence of some allied initiative.

Pearl Harbor Navy Yard Workers Send $70,000 Check to Fight Axis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP) — President Roosevelt received from industrial shop workers at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard today a $70,000 check to be used to help assure "the continuance of the American way of life."

The check, written on a fragment of a wing flap from a Japanese plane shot down Dec. 7, 1941, at Pearl Harbor, represented the pay the workmen received on Labor Day. Mr. Roosevelt decided to turn the fund over to the Treasury for general war purposes.

An accompanying letter, signed by Commander M. M. Dana, of the Navy, and Tony Todaro, a machinist, said the workers would like to see a "Pearl Harbor" nameplate placed on some American vessel. The White House said Mr. Roosevelt had promised them in a letter of reply that such a nameplate would be affixed to a motor torpedo boat.

The check was inscribed on a wing fragment approximately a foot wide and a foot and a half long. The fragment was made of plywood covered with perforated metal. Dated Sept. 7, 1942, nine months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the check was drawn on the Pearl Harbor branch of the Bank of Hawaii.

The letter sent along with it said the workers themselves had initiated the idea of contributing a day's pay and had gone ahead with their plans despite some official discouragement.

British Expert Denies Second Front Waits on Ships

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7—Sharp issue has been taken with the contention of a substantial proportion of British military opinion that a second front cannot be opened in Western Europe until virtually complete control of the seas has been attained. It comes from Commander Edgar P. Young, who has just produced a booklet, "That Second Front."

After severe condemnation of the way naval affairs have been handled to date, Commander Young advances five arguments intended to show how a sufficient quantity of ships for second-front operations could be found "assuming—merely for the sake of argument—that we literally have not got a ship available" for this purpose.

Commander Young retired from the Navy at his own request in 1934 to "become a "popular front' 'advocate of active collaboration with Soviet Russia. Subsequently he was excluded from the Labor Party with Sir Stafford Cripps and others. He served with the grand fleet in World War I and was a member of the staff of the Commander in Chief of the China Station at the opening of the Sino-Japanese war. He is the compiler of a Russian-English dictionary of technical terms now used in the naval services.

The first of Commander Young's five contentions, which represents necessarily an oversimplification of very complicated problems, is that "the bulk of the shipping required consists not of ships but of special landing craft. The latter can be constructed very quickly, not necessarily in a shipyard; they are not the types of shipping which are being destroyed on our lines of communication; they are of no practical use for any purpose other than that for which they are built."

Second Contention

His second contention is that "ships carrying troops and war materials to the Middle East could carry more than 20 times as much to any point within a few days' steaming of Britain and if used for the latter purpose would contribute no less and perhaps more to the security of our positions in the Middle East."

Contention No. 3 is, "Ships carrying war materials to Russia would in many cases help our Soviet ally 10 times as much by delivering those war materials for use on a Western front.

It is understood from Russian sources that the Soviet would be glad to forfeit supplies in exchange for a second front.

Commander Young's fourth contention is that "if, as is highly probable, creation soon of a second front in Europe would insure the defeat of Hitler this year, we could release much shipping by living more or even entirely on the reserves of food and materials built up in anticipation of a much longer war. The same result could be effected if we were to increase our home production of foodstuffs or if we were to accept further cuts in our consumption which would entail no real hardship."

The fifth and last of the Commander's contentions is, "the output of our shipyards and the steel works which supply them could be very substantially increased if the Government were to take control of the hands of the present 'restrictive' controllers."

Several 'Expeditions'

Commander Young's central argument is that the Dieppe raid has shown it is possible to make a landing and that the Soviet's best interests, as well as those of the rest of the United Nations, can be served by launching several such diversionary "expeditions" now rather than waiting to mount a full-scale invasion. The former, he contends, justifies taking of large risks which involve small numbers of men—he specifies 10,000 as the maximum for one expedition—and would compel the Germans to divert a substantial part of their strength from Russia in case one or more of these expeditions turned out to be too big for local forces and immediate reserves to handle.

The enemy could not take the chance, he figures, of losing a base important for the Battle of the Atlantic, of allowing a bridgehead to be established.

Commander Young's arguments are, of course, sharply disputed by many authorities. For example, it is held that the exclusive use of invasion barges would restrict the transportation of heavy equipment. Discontinuance of aid for the Middle East, it is pointed out, would require a complete reorientation of the United Nations Mediterranean strategy. And the use of reserves of food and raw materials would plainly be prejudicial to United Nations prospects if Hitler didn't happen to be defeated in the next three months.

Movement to Tax U. S. Land Fought

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—A precedent-establishing measure to permit states and local governments to tax land acquired by the Federal Government for military purposes after January, 1940, drew stiff opposition Oct. 6 from the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments.

In statements submitted to the House Committee on Public Lands, the three departments contended the measure, already passed by the Senate, would make the war program "more complicated and more expensive" in addition to setting an "undesirable precedent."

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, both wrote that, in most instances, installation of war facilities had more than offset tax losses to the communities by bringing in new sources of revenue.

Mr. Knox declared that local taxation on war installations would benefit only a comparatively few communities, although the installations are set up to protect the country as a whole and their expense is borne by the country as a whole.

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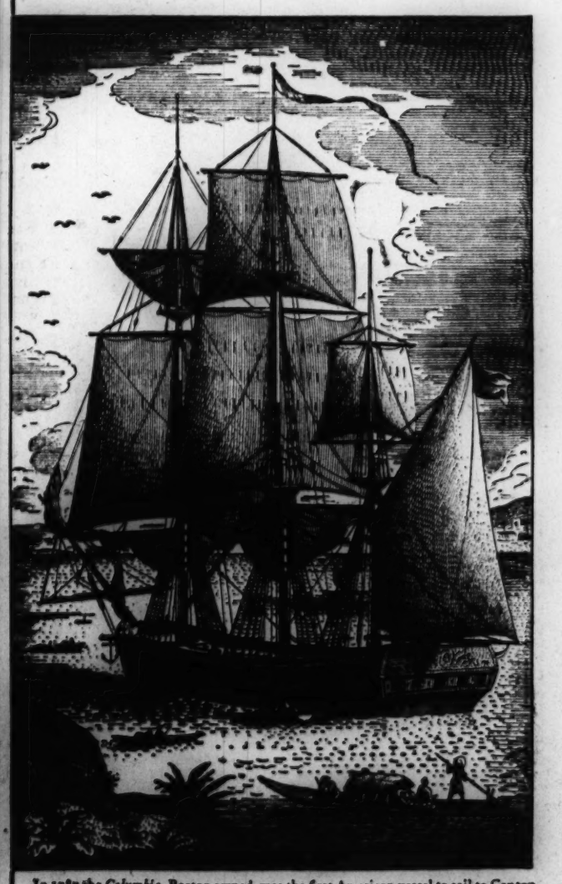

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Foreign trade has often been faced with seemingly insurmountable obstacles, but American genius and courage have always found a way to win out. Today, the big job is to move the goods needed to win the war. But we look forward confidently to the time when ships may again sail untroubled waters and when trading between nations will do its great share to secure world peace and well-being.

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To the Delegates of the 29th National Foreign Trade Convention, meeting on October 7, 8, and 9, we extend a cordial welcome and an invitation to visit us at 67 Milk Street.

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Civil Service Assembly Urges Inducements by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAINT PAUL, Minn.—Minimum wage levels for beginners in governmental jobs will have to be smashed, age requirements must be eased, and salary schedules, all down the line, must be boosted to attract workers into Federal, state and local governmental positions, delegates to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada were told at their three-day conference in Saint Paul which adjourned Oct. 3.

Meeting in their 34th annual session, the 300 delegates and the speakers at the various sessions were chiefly concerned with the effects of the war on manpower in public offices. Drastic measures, with emphasis on financial considerations, it was agreed, will be necessary if the civil-service ranks are to be maintained at levels sufficiently high to handle essential work.

S. W. Graydon, Director of the Atlanta, Ga., Personnel Board, told the Conference that since public-service agencies cannot compete with wages offered by private industry, they will have to institute broad apprenticeship-training programs to recruit workers.

Methods by which Canada has attempted to obtain Government workers were outlined by James Stitt, Civil Service Commissioner of the Dominion. Married women are used extensively in the service, he said, and age limits have practically been abolished. Herman Finer, representative of the International Labor Office in Montreal, told a general session that 60,000,000 persons would be in the armed services, civil-defense work, or war industries if the United States were mobilized on the same basis as England.

A panel group meeting Oct. 3 recommended to the assembly that a single manpower agency be set up immediately to stop critical shortages of labor as the war progresses.

In this connection, establishment of worker pools was envisioned by Herbert W. Cornell, Secretary of the Milwaukee Civil Service Commission, these pools to facilitate the transfer of labor from sections where manpower is plentiful to sections where shortages exist.

As the war continues, governmental services not essential to the war effort must be curtailed. Substitutes must be found for civil-service employees needed in the armed services or in war industries, it was emphasized. Donald J. Sublett, Secretary and Chief Examiner of the Detroit Civil Service Commission, who conducted the Saturday panel, said women must be substituted for men workers, and that workers hitherto classified as handicapped must be accepted. Special training programs must be adopted to fit such new workers to their tasks, he said.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, addressing the Oct. 3 luncheon session, told the delegates that the preservation of democracy demands that public personnel key itself more closely to the demands of the war and the after-war needs. One of the keystones of effective, efficient government, he said, is the development of proper and adequate civil service. He outlined the successful establishment of a single-headed department of administration in Minnesota.

Ismar Baruch of Washington, D. C., Chief of the Personnel Classification Division of the United States Civil Service Commission, was reelected President of the Assembly. William L. Henderson, Personnel Director and Secretary of the San Francisco City and County Civil Service Commission, and Harry W. Marsh, President of the New York City Civil Service Commission, were elected to the Executive Board.

Sessions open Oct. 1, when Joseph Mitchell, Saint Paul City Comptroller and Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, welcomed the delegates to the City. Much of the work of the Convention was carried on through round-table discussion, led by experts in the various fields under consideration.

American Missionary Group in China Writes of Its 10-Day Flight to Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 — How American missionaries in China fled before the Japanese advance into Chekiang Province last summer, travelling sometimes at night to keep ahead of the enemy and pushing heavily loaded bicycles over mountain passes, was told in a letter from Dr. and Mrs. John P. Davies, released here Oct. 6 by United China Relief.

The letter from Dr. Davies, who is associated with the Church Committee for China Relief, arrived simultaneously with a cable assuring friends that the couple were now safe in Yenping, 60 miles south of the Fukien-Chekiang border.

On May 20, Dr. Davies left Kinhwa, where he had directed the Baptist mission station since 1929, on a few hours' notice. If the present Chinese offensive succeeds, he expects to be back at his post in Kinhwa as soon as transportation will take him there.

In his letter, Dr. Davies related that the speed of travel and inability to obtain carriers forced his small party to abandon the few possessions they had transported after the first 10 days of their trek. One evening they arrived weary with walking in a town believed safe, only to discover that the Japanese were only seven miles distant.

"With heavy hearts, we decided that we must set out for Pucheng, about 60 miles distant," he wrote. "Our efforts to get transportation failed. Carriers feared to venture out lest they be impressed. At half past three in the morning, we set out, unmindful of the precious possessions we had abandoned and thankful to be able to keep one jump ahead of the Japanese.

"In the late afternoon, we had to negotiate a difficult river crossing where there was a great congestion of traffic. By evening, we reached a village where an unknown friend found accommodations for us."

The 10-day trip, accomplished on foot, aboard river boats and in carts, took the party through western Chekiang Province, where Chinese reinforcements were advancing, southward into Kiangsi Province and after a short halt, southeast into Fukien.

President Praises China in Greeting To Wei Tao-ming

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt told China's new ambassador to the United States today that "there is no easy road to victory," but assured him that both countries can look forward with confidence to the ultimate outcome.

In his greeting to the newly appointed envoy, Wei Tao-ming, the President paid high tribute to the fight which China has waged against Japan.

"The Chinese people," he said, "through more than five years of heroic warfare against a ruthless enemy have shown again and again that they have those qualities which are requisite for victory."

Wei Tao-ming, in presenting his credentials, assured the President that "my Government and my people will continue to do their full part in this global struggle." He praised the President's statesmanship to reporters.

Cimon P. Diamantopolous had handed the Chief Executive letters of credence raising him from the rank of Minister to that of Ambassador to the United States.

The new Chinese envoy, a lawyer who once was Mayor of Nanking and a former Minister of Justice, had been serving as Ambassador to the French Government at Vichy.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M, Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE — Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case.—M, Y.

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y, C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BAMBI—In terms of color abstraction used for dramatic purposes, this is the most advanced of Disney pictures. Strong propaganda against hunting. Some unfortunate features.—M, Y.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Two-reel Technicolor documentary. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M, Y, C.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M, Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievious performance by Diana Barrymore.—M, Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M, Y.

BIG SHOT—Sordid melodrama, effective of its kind. Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements. —M.

BIG STREET — Sentimental fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. Unusual, though scarcely attractive.—M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT — Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M, Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BROADWAY — Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the Twenties. Well done of its type.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M, Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteurs' efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M, Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action —M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Trivial farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory in its conclusion.—M, Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion, of violence and peril —M, Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted — M, Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M, Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as an RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M, Y.

DR. BROADWAY—Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M, Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense and exciting scenes of air battle. London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE — Despite questionable taste with which one song is presented, this is fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern —M, Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M, Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotpyed plot.—M, Y.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Mystery melodrama. Familiar techinque, capably handled.—M, Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M, Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HENRY AND DIZZY — Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles which are happily resolved as usual. M, Y, C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Offensive and tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M, Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste distantly derived from Rodgers and Hart show of same name.—M.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M, Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M, Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing the camera tricks introduced in "The Invisible Man." A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M, Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M

I WAS FRAMED—Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself under new name and is cleared by a confession.—M, Y.

JACKASS MAIL—Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M, Y.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY — Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M, Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted limax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and over sentimental.—M, Y, C

KID GLOVE KILLER — Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M, Y.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M, Y.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performance as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M, Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M, Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M, Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M, Y

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste. Mil-

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MEN IN HER LIFE — Lachrymose Spoilers—Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita, Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M, Y, C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late Unpretentious, affecting.—M Y

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about stock broker who deserts wife and family to become a painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M, Y.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK — Russian documentary of defense of Moscow, studying in humanly heroic terms the effect of a great war in which everyone fights.—M, Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in a story which pictures the effect of the war on an upper middle-class English family.—M, Y, C.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M, Y

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M, Y

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M, Y

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing film farce, some of it in questionable taste. —M.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M, Y.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS—A murder mystery with emphasis on comedy.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns M, Y, C

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING—Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M, Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M, Y

PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M, Y.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story Opening scenes are moving and effective —M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted —M, Y

PIED PIPER — Stirring melodrama of small children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda for the cause of the United Nations.—M, Y, C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies. —M, Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in the life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate film, acted with warmth and sincerity. Several interesting and exciting baseball sequences.—M, Y, C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy nonsense is amusing in spots.—M, Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyers against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large and dull.—M, Y, C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M, Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M, Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR — About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M, Y.

RIDE 'EM, COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M, Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M, Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M, Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M, Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M, Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M, Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M, Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Dull and offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Poorly faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPY SHIP — Implausible melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SPRING SONG — Enchanting Soviet musical.—M, Y, C.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M, Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M, Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN — Not very exciting or comical tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Another wacky comedy in which the heroine, a dominating business woman, falls in love with her male secretary, a struggling painter. Smooth and amusing in its kind.—M, Y.

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M, Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES — One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M, Y, C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT — Much brutality in presumably fictionized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE—Charactertistic Hugh Herbert farce. —M, Y, C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel is lost.—M, Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY — Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted. —M, Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but an expert character study of a small town public prosecutor done by Frank Craven. —M, Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT — Artificially distorts well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy.—M, Y.

TUTTLES OF TAHITI—Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

TWIN BEDS—Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce—M, Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

UNITED WE STAND — Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fictionization but, on the whole, written, directed, and acted with sincerity and truthfulness.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M, Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M, Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt an untidy triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR — Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful. —M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive, and, in some respects, superior film history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M, Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M, Y.C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M, Y.

© RKO Radio
Anna Neagle
In "Wings and the Woman"

Recent Releases

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes. Routine case.—M, Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER—Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series. Mediocre whodunit.—M, Y.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and a foreword written by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek decorate a routine romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M, Y.

GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a high school career of puppy love.—M, Y.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN—Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation, her brief marriage, her service with the Air Transport Auxiliary before she was killed in a crash are recorded in a candid, intelligent, timely, and on the whole satisfactorily handled film.—M, Y.

Winged Americans Roar Over Court Trying Nazis on Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Roaring motors of airplanes driven by winged American fighting men occasionally drown out the words of witnesses in the trial of nine persons in court here on charges of being in league with the Nazi enemy.

Every process of democratic law is being observed in the trial. There is no public hysteria or clamor; hardly even an ordinary public interest. On a recent day when extraordinary developments had been predicted by the local newspapers, only 12 persons sat in the spectators' section of the large courtroom for the morning session; only 20 for the afternoon session.

In the long list of State's exhibits seized on search warrant in headquarters of the so-called "Friends of Progress" in Los Angeles, there are Nazi banners, emblems, literature, motion picture film.

Göring Quotation

"The Reich will never perish as long as you are united and loyal," says a question inscribed on a black metal plaque, one of several showing bas relief portraits of various Nazi heroes. Such a plaque of Hermann Göring bears the inscription, "The German people must become a nation of aviators."

Judge Raymond T. Coughlin, who is hearing the trial, sits between a flag, of the United States and a Bear Flag, the symbol of the State of California. On a wall of the courtroom is an enlarged photograph of President Abraham Lincoln; near it a large embossed copy of the Constitution of the United States.

As an observer hears the testimony given, hears some of the letters read which were seized from the files of one of the leaders of the "Friends of Progress," views some of the motion pictures taken from their store of propaganda material, he turns gratefully for reassurance to those other lasting symbols not only of United States freedom but of the purpose to resist always tyranny and aggression.

Three Women on Trial

Six men and three women, with their three attorneys, cluster around the tables down in the front of the courtroom, below the Judge's dais. Two attorneys representing the Attorney General's office of California and the one the District Attorney of Sacramento County sit at a separate table, just beside. Off to the left, under windows high from the floor, sits the jury in a two-tiered stand: nine women, three men. Outside the jury box sit two other women jurors, alternates.

The names on the State's amended information, or charge, on which the group is being tried, are: Robert Noble, alias Robert Coker; Ellis O. Jones, F. K. Ferenz, Leone Minier, alias Leone Lee; James M. McBride, Joan McBride, Daniel Van Meter, Baron Van Meter, Genevieve Kerrigan.

All the defendants are in custody, and come into the courtroom under guard. The Messrs. Noble and Jones, having been recently convicted of sedition in a Los Angeles Federal Court, and being under prison sentence, are handcuffed together as they are taken back and forth from their County Jail cells. The others are not manacled. All those but Messrs. Jones and Ferenz appear to be of military age.

The charge against the nine is that they were members of an unregistered organization which was subject to foreign (Nazi) control, the "Friends of Progress," and that the organization "advocated, advised, taught, and practiced the duty, necessity, and propriety of controlling, seizing, and overthrowing the Government of the United States and the Government of the State of California by force and violence."

Veterans at the Bar

Three mid-California attorneys, veterans at the bar, men so well known in their communities that their own patriotic loyalty could not be questioned, were appointed by Judge Coughlin to represent the nine. The County is paying the three a nominal fee. Messrs. Noble and Jones act as their own attorneys, interrogating witnesses, scrutinizing exhibits, objecting now and then to admission of this or that document, opposing a question or an answer.

Letters from bundist to bundist, from Defendant Ferenz to the Nazi propaganda bureau in Berlin, and answers to him, have been read into the record. The direct inference of all this is that the "Friends of Progress" is merely a continuation of organized fifth column activities carried on less surreptitiously by Nazi sympathizers and members before the United States was attacked.

Questions and objections by the defendants and their attorneys indicate that they make an issue of the date of many of the seized documents. Some of the letters to and from Germany go back to 1936 and earlier. The jury will decide this point.

Special Assignment

In the correspondence between Mr. Ferenz and Berlin appear such phrases as "factor of power," "well organized group on a military basis," "leadership must be in proper hands," "new philosophy," "every local German is assigned a special field of work," and so forth.

At several points in the trial the defendants have objected to the use of the term "Nazi," holding that it has become a term of opprobrium in the United States.

They objected, too, to the use of translations made by Ernst Reybock, a German refugee and language instructor, because he is of Jewish descent. One of the defendants' attorneys asked the Judge to declare a mistrial and dismiss the jury because of "prejudicial" testimony given by the alert and highly intelligent young Jewish scholar.

Objections were made to the testimony of Dr. Hermann Rauschning, one-time friend of Adolph Hitler, now one of his foremost critics. Under questioning by Deputy Attorney General Warren Olney, Dr. Rauschning, former President of the Danzig Senate and peasant leader, testified that Hitler told him in 1933 of his plans to foster disunity, suspicion, and a "bloody revolution" in the United States. He said the Nazi leader laughed when he suggested that his schemes of conquest would lead to war with Great Britain and the United States.

Film of Bund Picnic

Motion pictures shown included an amateur reel depicting a German bund picnic in Los Angeles, and two reels made under direction of the Nazi propaganda bureau in Berlin, one showing Hitler's triumphal entry into Vienna after "anschluss"; the other his return to Berlin after that same event.

The pounding, driving tumult of the throngs in both cities, stage-managed, it is believed, by expert crowd leaders, the hypnotic repetition in unison of the shout, "sieg heil," the raucous, square-throated barkings of Hitler himself, the mass waving of thousands of small swastika flags which so magically appeared in Vienna—all this and much more was shown in the Nazi propaganda films. As these were being shown in another courtroom prepared for the showing, Judge Coughlin was compelled to warn those in the darkened room against "any demonstration." The tendency on the part of some of the spectators, at least, though carefully restrained was to hiss the obviously well-ar

U. S. Acts to Increase Arms Sent to Russians and Chinese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—The United States acted today to bolster its military aid to its heaviest fighting allies, Russia and China.

It was reflected in these steps:

Washington, London and Moscow have just signed a new protocol covering increased and uninterrupted assistance to the Soviet Union.

Following a conference with the new Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wei Tao-ming, President Roosevelt let it be known that a stronger flow of American war supplies was in prospect to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Strong pressure for faster and fuller aid is being exerted by Wendell L. Willkie and by Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., who will soon return to the United States for the avowed purpose of co-ordinating more closely American and Russian war efforts.

Fight to End

The United States Government has received the most authoritative assurances that both Russia and China have every prospect of continuing successful resistance to the Axis and will be fighting to the end.

American officials are completely convinced that the fullest possible aid to Joseph Stalin and General Chiang is not merely a means of sustaining Russia and China but is a means of speeding a German and Japanese defeat.

Details of the new compact with Russia were not made public but the State Department announced: "There was signed today by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles; His Excellency, Maxim Litvinoff, the Ambassador of the Soviet Union in Washington, and Sir Ronald Campbell, British Minister in Washington, a protocol regarding the delivery by the United States and Great Britain to the Soviet Union of military equipment, munitions and raw materials.

"This protocol gives formal expression to agreements already in effect for some months and which provide for the continuance without interruption of the supply program inaugurated at the Moscow conference a year ago."

Other war developments on the domestic front were these:

Presidential Press Conference—Apart from his unamplified announcement that he would make a national radiocast in the next week or so, President Roosevelt was uncommunicative at his midweek press conference—not because there is any very important news he is holding up, but because the exigencies of the war make it impossible for him to comment freely on developments.

Mr. Roosevelt did not care to discuss Joseph Stalin's letter on United Nations' aid—or lack o fit. He did not care to discuss Wendell L. Willkie's statements on the urgency of an early United Nations offensive; he did not wish to attempt any detailed explanation of his stabilization order, confessing that he himself didn't understand just how the $25,000 limitation on net salary income would be worked out.

The President was asked what salary Director of Economic Stabilization James F. Byrnes would receive in his new post, and the answer was $10,000 or $12,000. Mr. Byrnes' salary as a member of the Supreme Court, from which he resigned to take the new post, was $20,000 a year, for life.

Mr. Roosevelt went on to say that he hoped to fill Mr. Byrnes' place on the Court soon, but it might be several weeks before an appointee could be chosen.

He said that his next fireside chat would not be a survey of the war and would deal briefly, if at all, with his recent tour. He felt there was no news in either of these topics. However, he explained that his press secretary, Stephen Early, had supplied him with a list of about 30 subjects on which people, mostly outside the Government and newspaper editors, have suggested he might discuss. He will choose from these. He declined to mention any of them specifically.

National Income—It has never been so high. In August, because of increased farm income and bigger pay rolls both in war production and civilian goods plants, the national income reached a record rate, equivalent to $116,400,000,000 a year, according to Department of Commerce figures. This compares with $92,100,000,000 last year. The rate is still going up.

War Costs—Non-war spending is dropping a little; war spending is going up fast. This means higher taxes but it also means more tanks, planes, ships and guns for the nation's fighting men on the battlefronts.

A statistical study prepared by the War Production Board shows that Americans are now spending $227,000,000 a day on the war. It will soon reach a tidy $6,000,000,000 a month.

Approximately 2,200,000 Americans are still out of work, many classified as unemployable or unskilled for the jobs which need to be filled. Hitler recently mentioned that there were 13,000,000 unemployed in the United States but only a year ago Hitler also mentioned that the Russian Army was obliterated.

Those who are working are making 23.4 per cent more a week than they did a year ago but they are faced with a cost of living 10.5 per cent higher than 1941 and 16.8 per cent higher than two years ago.

The total war program amounts to $230,000,000,000—as reflected by war appropriations and net authorizations enacted since June, 1940, and those pending in Congress. Of that amount, $50,000,000,000 already have been spent during the past 27 months.

Estimate on Borrowing

The Budget Bureau estimated the amount of borrowing needed to finance increased expenditures will run to about $63,100,000,000 during the present fiscal year—three times as large as the amount actually borrowed during the past fiscal year.

And the public debt, which stood at $76,991,000,000 last June 30, will be almost doubled by next June—$140,051,000,000.

Estimated nonwar expeditures for this fiscal year will total $6,044,000,000—about $98,000,000 less than Mr. Roosevelt estimated last January and $341,000,000 less than was actually spent during the last fiscal year.

Average weekly earnings in all manufacturing industries in July were $38.52, average hours worked a week were 42.4. The 85 cents an hour average hourly earnings were 14.2 per cent greater than a year ago, and 27.4 per cent greater than two years ago. The total number of labor disputes received by the National War Labor Board between Jan. 12 and Oct. 3 was 570, involving 2,515,432 workers.

Plastics Reach the Engine

Associated Press

On the Assembly Line of a Wright Plant

A worker is shown as he installs on a 1,200 horsepower Cyclone 9 engine the new plastic-made baffles which replace aluminum parts formerly used. The Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, N. J., foresees the saving of many thousands of pounds of aluminum monthly by using plastics for cylinder baffles and valve push-rod housings.

Hart Asserts RAF Short Distance Away When Repulse and 'Prince' Were Attacked

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7 (AP)—Royal Air Force fighters "half an hour away" failed to go to the aid of the British battleships Repulse and Prince of Wales when they were attacked and sunk by Japanese airmen last December, Admiral Thomas C. Hart, former Commander of Allied naval forces in the Western Pacific, asserted today.

Admiral Hart, in an article in the new Saturday Evening Post, cited the battle in support of his argument against a separate United States Air Force.

"It is distasteful to point out the mistakes of an allied nation," he wrote, "but this subject is most vital.

"The only thing that could have saved Singapore would have been the success of Admiral Tom Phillips' attempt to place his (British) heavy ships where they could sink the Japanese transports at sea.

"The RAF had a considerable force on Malaya, within easy flying range. The British battleships received no aid from the RAF, either in reconnaissance or in defense by fighter planes, against the Jap air attack which resulted in the loss of the Repulse and the Prince of Wales and their commander.

"We have never heard why the RAF fighters, which were half an hour away, gave Admiral Phillips no help whatever. In stating the above, the criticism of a gallant ally is not intended, but we do have to use our wits in solving our own problems, and the British way does not look good for our purposes."

Admiral Hart commented that Japanese air power—not a separate entity but "part Army and part Navy"—had proved itself "highly able" and said the Japanese "showed us an example of high quality amphibious war."

"Now, in the face of the record, if we are going to copy foreign institutions, whom should we copy?" he asked.

The former Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, now a member of the Navy's policy-making general board, said Navy air forces had been "fettered" by a restriction against the use of aerodromes by combat ships. He added, "The one thing required is entire freedom to use landing fields."

Council Supports White-Collar Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—A recommendation that a section dealing specifically with white-collar workers be added to the War Labor Board was made in a letter Oct. 6 to President Roosevelt by Miss Julia White, President of the National Council of Business and Professional Women of the Young Women's Christian Association. A recent Y. W. C. A. survey found that of 60,000 white-collar workers the median wage was between $80 and $90 a month.

"We appreciate the necessity for the War Labor Board to consider first the cases which most seriously affect the war effort," the letter reads. "However, white-collar workers are essential to the war effort, loyal to your vigorous program for winning the war, and prepared to make all sacrifices necessary. We believe the Board should have a section which deals specifically with cases of white-collar workers and that a member of organized white-collar workers should be a member of the Board."

Guilt-Pleading Defendants In Lottery Fined $2,350

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (AP)—Thirty-three men who pleaded guilty to operating an international $12,000,000 lottery were fined $2,350 yesterday by Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure. A total of 61 were indicted in August.

Fines ranged from $50 to $250. Sam B. Swartzberg, of San Ysidro, described by Assistant United States Attorney Valentine Hammack as leader, was ordered to appear in court Saturday for sentence.

Mr. Hammack said others of the 61, including a number in New York who had been resisting removal, undoubtedly would come to San Francisco to enter their pleas.

Defense of Phillips

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Admiral Thomas C. Hart's assertion that the RAF failed to give the British battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse help off Malaya recalled today Prime Minister Churchill's explanation in the House of Commons Dec. 11, 1941, that such aid was impossible because of Japanese attacks on British airdromes in Northern Malaya.

"I understand that it was impossible for shore-based aircraft to give the support to the ships that had been hoped for because of the attack which had been made on our airdromes and the Admiral proceeded on the basis of clouds which were very low and afforded protection for the offensive stroke he wished to make," Mr. Churchill said then.

Mr. Churchill vigorously defended the British Admiral, Sir Tom S. V. Phillips, again in Commons last Jan. 21 when he declared that Admiral Phillips decided "drastic, urgent naval action was required" to halt the Japanese transports and said the only British aircraft carrier then in commission was with the home fleet.

"Admiral Phillips was fully aware of the risks he was taking," the Prime Minister continued. "Only after he left harbor was he informed that fighter protection could not be provided in the area in which he intended to operate but in view of the low visibility he decided to stand on."

Mr. Churchill then explained that Admiral Phillips turned back when the skies began to clear and he knew his ships had been sighted. The Admiral was lost with his ships.

Law to Draft Manpower Is Facing Delay

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—A special House committee was reported reliably today to be drafting a recommendation that manpower be rationed through existing agencies before any attempt is made to adopt "work-or-fight" legislation.

A poll previously taken of the Committee on Defense Migration disclosed outright opposition to a mandatory National Service Act, which would give the Government broad controls over labor, until all "voluntary" methods have been exhausted.

Sources close to the Committee reported at the same time that the members felt the problem of meeting the needs of industry, agriculture and the armed forces was becoming increasingly serious, and must be met by definite action before the end of the year.

While the Committee's recommendations still were in tentative form, it was reported that they would follow this pattern:

1. A demand that the Army and Navy set at least a tentative goal for the size of their forces, in order that the civilian supply chiefs may then determine how many men and women they will need on the industrial line and on the farm to produce civilian and war material.

2. Inclusion in war contracts of a clause giving the Government authority to prohibit "pirating" of labor, and perhaps control over hiring and firing, thus preventing workers from shifting to one job from another.

3. A possible suggestion that the Selective Service exercise its power to remove a man from a deferred service classification into 1-A if he leaves his post in an essential war industry, or if he is considered necessary on the farm.

Members of the Senate Small Business Committee wondered meanwhile where the Government would find the manpower to staff the many federal agencies proposed by witnesses to help businessmen who have been squeezed out of the war conversion program.

N. Y. Flower Show Canceled for 1943

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—It is going to be hard to know when spring comes to New York City in 1943, for that annual precursor of sunnier days, the International Flower Show, held regularly in March, will not herald the "gentle earth's awaking" next year. The exhibition was canceled at a special meeting of the Flower Show Committee here Oct. 5.

"We'll make up for it with a bang-up show, the best New York or any other place ever has seen, just as soon as the war is over," promised Richardson Wright, Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Wright said the scarcity of gasoline, making it difficult for out-of-town motorists to visit the show, was one reason for the action. Another reason, he said, was that many women in garden clubs, one of the main supports of the show, have diverted their interests to war work and do not have time to give to the flower show.

Simultaneously, however, the Horticultural Society announced that it will hold its annual fall chrysanthemum show next month at the American Museum of Natural History.

Men of Letters Need High I. Q. To Solve Government's ABC's

By Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The war has spawned a new crop of alphabetical agencies in Washington with a confusion of names and symbols that would baffle the quiz experts.

Imagine, for example, taking a cab to the CAB. But that's just what you can do in the world's busiest Capital—CAB stands for Civil Aeronautics Board.

Not so long ago, you could leave your hotel and confound your friends by telling them you were off for the OFF—Office of Facts and Figures. The OFF recently was absorbed by the new over-all superduper information agency, the OWI—Office of War Information—through which is channeled most Government news relating to the war effort.

One of the fanciest and most baffling of the new war agency abbreviations is one over which Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has jurisdiction. It is the OSFCW—Office of Solid Fuels Co-ordinator for War. Mr. Ickes also is head man in the OPCW—Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator for War—and the OFC—Office of Fishery Co-ordination.

What's the OSS?

Most schoolchildren know that F. B. I. stands for Federal Bureau of Investigation, but there are few adults right here in Washington who can tell you what the OSS is. These three letters stand for Office of Strategic Services.

If you were a member of the CCS, you probably could tell your friends when and where that much-discussed second front is going to be opened up. The CCS is the Combined Chiefs of Staff, which set up offices here early this year to co-ordinate military strategy of the United Nations.

OLLA sounds like a word out of the crossword puzzles, but it stands for Office of Lend-Lease Administration, through which the United States supplies its allies on the fighting fronts. OGR sounds threatening, but it's just the abbreviation for the Office of Government Reports, which supplies information to the taxpayers.

SOS is internationally recognized as a distress signal, but here in Washington it stands for the Army's Service of Supply.

Hitler has his SS and so has Uncle Sam. In Germany those two letters stand for the Schutz Staffel, the führer's elite troops. In America, they stand for Selective Service, through which the United States is building an army to put Hutler's SS out of business.

All Waves Not at Sea

By now most people know that all the Waves are not in the ocean. The Washington variety is in the Navy. Those five letters—WAVES—stand for Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service—Women's Reserve, United States Naval Reserve. The Army's woman volunteers get their nickname of Waacs from the abbreviation for Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

A new United States Government manual lists abbreviations for 88, including such old standbys as the I. C. C.—Interstate Commerce Commission—the WPA—Work Projects Administration—and the AAA—Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Other principal new agencies in the list include: ASC—Army Specialist Corps; BEW—Board of Economic Warfare; BWC—Board of War Communications; DPC—Defense Plant Corporation; DSC—Defense Supplies Corporation; MRC—Metals Reserve Company; NWLB—National War Labor Board; OAPC—Office of Alien Property Custodian; OAWR—Office for Agricultural War Relations; OCD—Office of Civilian Defense; ODT—Office of Defense Transportation; OOC—Office of Censorship; OSRD—Office of Scientific Research and Development; RRC—Rubber Reserve Company; WDC—War Damage Corporation; WMC—War Manpower Commission; WRA—War Relocation Authority, and WSA—War Shipping Administration.

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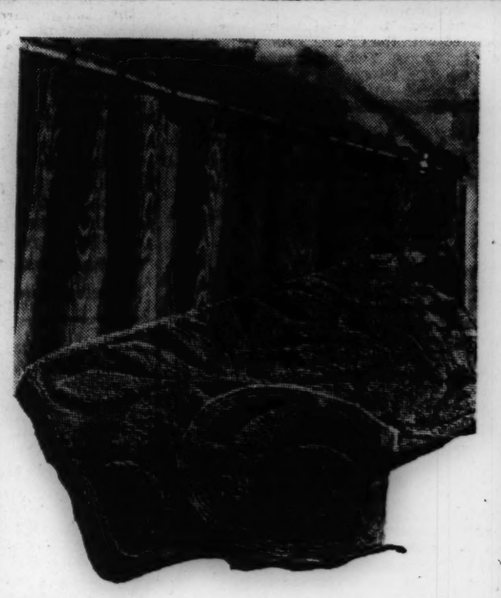
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Harvest Time Is Here

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HARVEST TIME is a time of rejoicing, a time of garnering the fruits of labor, and a time of gratitude for the results of right sowing and work well done. Harvest time is also a time of separating the wheat from the tares.

Christ Jesus gave us the parable of the sower who found tares among his wheat. When asked by his servant if they should not be separated from the grain, he said (Matthew 13:30), **"Let both grow together until the harvest: and in the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares . . . to burn them: but gather the wheat into my barn."** Evil and good seem to grow side by side, and often evil seems as real as good; but Christian Science is revealing the glorious truth that evil is unreal, because it was never created by a good God, who made all that was made and made it after His own nature, that is, "very good." Christian Science teaches us how to separate evil, the unreality, from good, the reality. Evil of all sorts—sin, sickness, and death—is shown by this Science to be merely the tares, fit only to be burned or destroyed.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in speaking of the opposite natures of good and evil, the eternal and temporal, says on page 300 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," **"These opposite qualities are the tares and wheat, which never really mingle, though (to mortal sight) they grow side by side until the harvest; then, Science separates the wheat from the tares, through the realization of God as ever present and of man as reflecting the divine likeness."**

We learn in Christian Science that the harvest time is already here, and that every hour, every moment, we must busy ourselves in separating the wheat from the tares. And, as Mrs. Eddy says in the above passage, this is done by realizing that God, good, is ever present, the only presence, and that man reflects God alone. There is never a moment when man is not the image and likeness of God, and a constant realization of this fact brings harmony, health, happiness, and holiness into our lives and into the lives of others. We learn also to separate evil or error from man, for man is spiritual and can express nothing unlike God, Spirit.

* * *

In "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy says (pp. 11, 12): **"Jesus required neither cycles of time nor thought in order to mature fitness for perfection and its possibilities. He said that the kingdom of heaven is here, and is included in Mind; that while ye say, There are yet four months, and *then* cometh the harvest, I say, Look up, not down, for your fields are already white for the harvest; and gather the harvest by mental, not material processes."**

We need not wait one moment longer to accept the bounteous good that God gives His children. The possibilities in store for us are infinite. Jesus brought good to light instantaneously. He healed the sick, cleansed the sinner, fed the multitudes, by spiritually mental means. Since Jesus is the Way-shower, we must do likewise; we must garner our good in the same manner, by spiritual methods. Harmony is within our reach, and can be attained as we realize that God is ever present. We need not wait "four months," or any time at all, for the appearance of good, for in proportion to our correct thinking we can experience the fruitage or good results.

* * *

We learn in Christian Science that God is Mind, and that man reflects Mind, the divine intelligence which guides him into all good and guards him from all harm. God is infinite, so man possesses by reflection boundless, endless good—health, supply, happiness. We need to learn to rejoice in this bounty, to express gratitude for it, and then we shall see more and more evidence of it in our lives.

As we gain more understanding through the study of Christian Science, we shall experience the results of this understanding morally, mentally, physically, financially; for Christian Science furnishes practical proof of its efficacy, and we shall learn there is no limit to the good we may expect. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, pp. 348, 349): **"I have never supposed the world would immediately witness the full fruitage of Christian Science, or that sin, disease, and death would not be believed for an indefinite time; but this I do aver, that as a result of teaching Christian Science, ethics and temperance have received an impulse, health has been restored, and longevity increased. If such are the present fruits, what will the harvest be, when this Science is more generally understood?"**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Night Brook

Through the quiet cedars
Down the pasture hill
Somewhere in the shadows
Brook waters spill.

What do highways carry
That might not better stay?
Tarry, traveler, tarry,
The hidden waters say.

Odor of the autumn
In the falling leaves,
Thought of early autumn
The running water weaves.

Summer's birds are flown.
Lost is summer's clover.
Worn is the stone
The waters chortle over.

CHARLES MALAM

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YUCCA IN THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DESERT: *A Photograph by Stockton Veazey*

YUCCA CANDLES, someone has called them. After the spring rains are over and while the momentary bright green of Southern California's hills and mountains is fading to characteristic blue-grayness, the yuccas bloom, their white-clustered stems sometimes rising ten or fifteen feet against a dark background.

Their proper name is Yucca Whipplei, after the expedition which came upon them growing along the chaparral slopes of Southern California years ago. There are thirty different varieties of yucca in the world, half of them native to North America, and some of their names are picture words. The Spanish bayonet is one; Adam's needle, found along the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, is another. And there is the Joshua tree of the Western desert, which often grows thirty-five feet high and stretches its absurd arms in every conceivable direction.

Just now a thrifty government is looking to the yuccas to supply rope for war time. Indians in old days cast eyes on their utility also, but to them the six thousand or so blossoms which may flower on a single stem meant food. The Spanish Californians were fond of cooked yucca stalks, which they barbecued or roasted. Mr. Saunders gives the recipes in his book called "Western Wild Flowers and their Stories."

When the spring rains have been ample, suddenly the Southern California hillsides and ridges look as though some whimsical hand had placed white candles in hidden holders wherever it would; sometimes in groups, sometimes singly in solitary places. Californians will concede the plant's wartime usefulness, of course, but to them its blossoming will always be a mark of summer's coming.

It Is a Matter Of Recognition

A WHOLE PAGEANT is perpetually passing and repassing under the author's nose, in endless bounty. One's rough notebook is the best indication of this procession going on; it is not simply a question of choosing your subject from early environment, or from the sort of life you know best, though these come into it, too, but by a more secret process. In H. G. Wells' preface, also, to his collection of short stories, we can find his version of the matter; apparently at one period of his life he had only to see a garden door set in a wall, its green paint peeling in the pale sun, or a small dim shop in an arcade, or a mushroom on a suburban plate, and off he went, with his "It isn't you, it isn't you, it isn't you, it's *you*."

Half your acquaintances are eager to help the poor author by abundant supplies of raw material: "I'll tell you an extraordinary thing that happened to me once," they'll say, "and you can have it and make it into a book. I can't write, or I'd do it myself." It need not always be what has happened to them; it may have happened to their mother in infancy or to their uncle in Venezuela; but at all events they hand it to you as a free gift. Or again: "You must make friends with my cook before you go; she'll talk to you for hours; she's a real character—do for one of your books." For these innocently helpful laymen invariably mistake volubility for a professional's paradise. They never realise that authors are not prowling around, perpetually hungry for sausages. Hungry we are, but we have to select our own sausages.

A book of rough notes is the author's "cupboard of food and cabinet of pleasure" but a dangerous cupboard and cabinet to keep on the premises. If a man lives and travels and mixes, he can bring us home a bright packet of wisdom and news. Recognition, however, goes deeper than enlightenment. Enlightenment is only the top stuff. Recognition is no mere matter of spotting something which we feel would be interesting, but a delighted reunion between what is interesting and what we know we can establish for the interest of those who read us; so that they are impelled to scribble, "How true!" over and over again in the margin.—From "Another Part of the Forest," by G. B. STERN. (New York: Macmillan.)

EL TIEMPO DE LA COSECHA ESTA AQUI

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL TIEMPO DE LA COSECHA es un tiempo de regocijo, un tiempo para almacenar los frutos del trabajo y un tiempo de gratitud por los resultados de la siembra y del trabajo bien hecho. El tiempo de la cosecha es también el tiempo para separar el trigo de la cizaña.

Cristo Jesús nos dió la parábola del sembrador que encontró la cizaña entre su trigo. Cuando su siervo le preguntó si no debieran separarla del grano, él dijo (Mateo 13:30): "Dejad crecer juntamente lo uno y lo otro hasta la siega: y al tiempo de la siega, diré a los segadores: Coged primero la cizaña . . . para quemarla; mas el trigo recogedlo en mi granero." El mal y el bien parecen crecer lado a lado; y a menudo el mal parece como si fúera real y bueno; pero la Ciencia Cristiana revela la gloriosa verdad de que el mal no es real porque nunca fué creado por un Dios bueno, que hizo todo lo que fué hecho y lo hizo según Su propia naturaleza, a saber, "muy bueno". La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña como separar el mal, o irrealidad, del bien, que es la realidad. El mal de cualquier clase: pecado, enfermedad y muerte, según enseña la Ciencia Cristiana, es simplemente la cizaña, propia sólo para ser quemada o destruida.

Mary Baker Eddy, Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, al hablar de las naturalezas opuestas del bien y del mal, de lo eterno y lo transitorio, dice en la página 300 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Estas cualidades opuestas son la cizaña y el trigo que en realidad nunca se mezclan, aunque (para la vista mortal) parezca que crecen lado a lado hasta la cosecha; entonces la Ciencia separa el trigo de la cizaña por medio de la comprensión de Dios como siempre presente y del hombre como reflejo de la semejanza divina."

Aprendemos en la Ciencia Cristiana que el tiempo de la cosecha ya está aquí y que a cada hora, a cada momento, debemos estar ocupados separando el trigo de la cizaña. Y como la señora Eddy dice en el pasaje arriba citado, esto tiene lugar al darnos cuenta de que Dios, el bien, está siempre presente, que es la única presencia y que el hombre refleja a Dios únicamente. Nunca hay un momento en que el hombre no sea la imagen y semejanza de Dios, y la comprensión constante de este hecho trae armonía, salud, felicidad y santidad a nuestra vida y a la vida de los demás. Aprendemos también a separar el mal o error del hombre, porque el hombre es espiritual y no puede expresar nada que no sea semejante a Dios, Espíritu.

En UNITY OF GOOD (LA UNIDAD DEL BIEN) la señora Eddy dice (pág. 11, 12): "Jesús no necesitó períodos de tiempo ni tampoco de pensamiento para madurar la capacidad para la perfección y sus posibilidades. El dijo que el reino de los cielos está aquí y que está incluido en la Mente, porque mientras vosotros decís: Faltan cuatro meses para que venga la siega, yo digo: Levantad vuestros ojos y mirad hacia arriba porque los campos están blancos para la siega; y recoged la cosecha no por procedimientos materiales, sino mentales."

No necesitamos esperar un momento más para aceptar el bien abundantísimo que Dios da a Sus hijos. Son infinitas las posibilidades reservadas para nosotros. Jesús sacó instantáneamente el bien a la luz. El curó al enfermo, limpió al pecador y alimentó a la multitud por medios espiritualmente mentales. Siendo Jesús el Guía que nos muestra el camino, nosotros debemos hacer lo mismo; debemos adquirir y preservar nuestro bien de la misma manera, por métodos espirituales. La armonía está a nuestro alcance y podemos obtenerla cuando nos damos cuenta de que Dios está siempre presente. No necesitamos esperar "cuatro meses" ni ningún tiempo para la aparición del bien, porque en proporción a nuestra manera de pensar correcta, podemos experimentar los frutos o buenos resultados.

Aprendemos en la Ciencia Cristiana que Dios es Mente y que el hombre refleja la Mente, la inteligencia divina que nos guía hacia todo bien y nos guarda de todo daño. Dios es infinito y así el hombre, por reflejo, posee el bien ilimitado e inagotable—salud, sustento, felicidad. Necesitamos aprender a regocijarnos por esta abundancia, a expresar gratitud por ella, y así se hará más y más potente en nuestra vida.

A medida que, por medio del estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana, obtengamos más entendimiento, experimentaremos los resultados de este entendimiento moral, mental, física y económicamente, pues la Ciencia Cristiana da pruebas prácticas de su eficacia, y aprenderemos que no hay límites para el bien que podemos esperar. La señora Eddy escribe en SCIENCE AND HEALTH (pág. 348 y 349): "Nunca supuse que el mundo inmediatamente viera los resultados completos de la Ciencia Cristiana y que por un tiempo indefinido no se creyese en el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte; pero esto sí afirmo, que como resultado de las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana, la ética y la temperancia han recibido un impulso, la salud ha sido restablecida, la vida ha sido prolongada. Si tales son los frutos presentes ¿cual será la cosecha cuando esta Ciencia sea más generalmente entendida?"

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

When Our Eyes Want Green

THE RAINY SEASON is the growing time; the long dry summer is the time of rest. Except in the river bed, where the water is under the earth, nothing grows. The hills are bright with yellow grass, the sagebrush is gray green, the greasewood dark, only some of the cactus and the sumac looks very green. By the spring in the canyon, there is greenness supplied by the leaves of one little willow and one cottonwood, and in Sky Valley and in the high meadow by the cave there is bunch grass which is green, but rather a faded green. For the most part, green is a color lacking in the hills when it is summer. But we like the mellow hills of the dry season, and when our eyes want green we have only to look at the shining leaves of cottonwoods and sycamores and willows in the river. And the bright green of tules in the marshy places, and the green of grasses that mark the course of underground water.

* * *

There is really a great deal of color in the hills that are not green; there is a tawniness that we love, and we don't mind that summer is not the growing season. Sometimes we ride up to Featherstone to look at the heifers we have in pasture there, and then we see all the golden browns and pale yellows spread before us, as we drop down into the Barona Valley and cross the Indian Reservation. The bright intenseness of the summer sun heightens every color, and, when the sun goes down, there is the gentleness of purple and lavender and blue-gray for a while.

* * *

Then something happened that made us think that some of our favorite hills were going to spend the rest of the dry season without color, and we grew impatient waiting for the rains. What happened was a thing that occurs often when the hills are dry, only it hadn't happened before to our own special hills. Fire broke out unexpectedly and hurried through the dry grass and brush, clearing the east side of our ridge, consuming all the bunch grass in the high meadow. We stared at the black bareness it left, and thought that anyway there ought to be some new trails opened; there had been places where we had wanted to go, but hadn't been able to because of dense brush. And, we thought, when the rains came at last, there would certainly be more room for new grass on hills so efficiently cleared of brush. But there would be a long wait, we thought, until that time came.

One evening, when we rode to look at the bare hills, we saw such loveliness it seemed like a dream. The hills, with the sun gone down, were no longer charred black. They were like dark, ripe plums. They were softer and deeper than we knew hills could be. They seemed the very texture of night, dark and velvety. The hills of night, we thought, and looked and looked until they were only dim outlines before a starry sky.

We felt more interest in our burned hills then. We would go exploring and see exactly how much clearing the fire had done. Maybe there would be a place for a trail from our own hills to the ranch of a friend on the other side.

* * *

Next day Palomino and I started out riding Pepper and Pericles up our ridge trail. From the ridge, we could look down on one side and see all the blackness where fire had been, and look down the west way and see the hills wearing normal summer coloring. Then we were riding on the very division line where the fire had been stopped—bare black earth underfoot, chaparral dense at our left hand. And soon we were where the earth was completely cleared, and the horses looked down and sniffed the strange charred smell. The hills seemed unfamiliar then. It was like going through a volcanic region. But there was a strange beauty about the desolate land; there was no unloveliness at all. The sky seemed brighter blue above the blackness, the clouds whiter.

To reach the high meadow, we had to ride up a narrow little draw, black on each side, so what we saw when we emerged at the top was a complete and dazzling surprise. We could hardly realize we were awake. All around were the bare black hills, and brighter than emeralds was a green swath where all the old bunch grass had been burned. In the middle of the green oasis, three deer, seeming almost golden, grazed. We stared transfixed, and they raised their heads and looked at us. One, about to run, lifted a front hoof, and then held it there, statue still, and there was a breathless feeling that lasted until the three came to life and went bounding off.

But the horses were not lost in wonderment as we were. With admirable poise, they hurried to pull mouthfuls of tender young bunch grass. Palomino and I stared at each other and uttered meaningless phrases. "Did you ever?" and "Who would have guessed it?" For we had always thought that bunch grass did its growing late in the rainy season, and just managed to hang on to its greenness through the long summer. For nothing, we told each other, ever grows in the dry season.

If the little green meadow had been a little blue lake, we couldn't have been more astonished. We wouldn't leave it to go and hunt for any new trails. We sprawled out in the sweet grass and watched the horses graze, and marveled and marveled at the small miracle that had happened in our own beloved hills.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

In a Titanic Aquarium

THE SEA GARDENS which one visits in glass-bottomed boats are like a single tank of the aquarium on a titanic scale. Every variety of coral is plainly discernible growing on the sandy bottom and from rocky ledges:—great balls of golden brain coral a yard in diameter and some not much bigger than boys' marbles; and fan coral which looks like delicate lilac lace and is formed of a horny cellular network, "the common abode of one family, comprising many generations—a living genealogical tree." Sea plumes and the ineffable beautiful anemones, mauve, pink, and buff, sway in the sub-aqueous green with an ever varying poetry of motion. Rainbow-tinted weeds and black sea rods rise from the side of scarlet and emerald sponges where sea puddings and spiny sea urnchins sprawl indolently. Swimming to and fro in this under-sea Eden, are gloriously colored fish; yellow-tails with their bodies of oxidized silver and a broad golden band along the sides; pale gold four-eyes with their two big black beauty spots; radiant red, blue, and green parrot fish; angel-fish trailing gold and blue filaments; and sometimes schools of the little silver arrows, whose family name is Atherina. The transparency of the water and the use of the water glass bring the submarine scene deceptively close, within touching disfance, like a fakir's trick.—From "The Story of Bermuda," by HUDSON STRODE. (New York: Random House.)

Mountain October

Down from the mountain now October hurries
over the tundra, over the cold bronze hill,
hardly heeding the last of the aspen flurries,
a little out of breath—but smiling still.
September has gone ahead, into the valley,
leaving her trail of gold along each brook;
but she cannot linger long, she must not dally—
October is finding the path September took.
This is the way of mountains and of weather:
autumn strides down, and spring ascends the peak;
one takes the upper trail, and one the nether;
autumn has seen what spring climbs up to seek.
And after October goes, our waiting starts—
waiting for spring to climb into our hearts.

AILEEN L. FISHER

Down the Sierras of Andorra

ANDORRA VALLEY BOTTOMS are narrow, and level land is scarce. . . . The great crop, as in most mountains, is hay. The summer pastures are hours' climb from the villages, high on the mountains above the forest zone. Here sheep, cattle, horses, and mules feed four months of the year with lonely herders.

I went up to see the autumnal drive of the larger beasts. They literally poured down the mountain trails, converging on the settlements. I helped drive down sixteen hundred sheep and goats: one sheep in five had a tinkling bell, and the goats carried long, booming bells. The repeated echoes in the canyon were strange music. This movement up and down the mountain slopes, a seasonal rhythm imposed on life, is the great note in the Andorran symphony. . . .

There is nothing more dramatic in mountain life than the coming of the evening shadow. With the mountain crest as a fulcrum it swings over the valley and up the opposing slopes as swiftly as the shadow of a summer's cloud on a day of high wind. From a mountain spur in Andorra I have seen the warm sunlight of afternoon changed in a single minute to cold, diffused light, shrouding the whole valley with cold. The ploughman and his oxen I had been watching far below were suddenly almost lost to sight. I had one favorite place where I used to stand at this sudden dropping of the veil of evening. It was on the trail to Las Escaldas where it passes the village of Engordany. The heat of the day, in the thin mountain air, was almost immediately changed to cold night. The evening star came out as suddenly over the Sierra de Leix as if it had been turned on by a switch.

Then, passing me would come the villagers from their fields. Here come two girls with hayrakes over their shoulders. I had heard them singing in the fields during the day, but now they are tired and silent. . . . A little girl drives before her two pigs, with a tiny bouquet in her hand which she has gathered in the woods. Now comes a family in a mountain oxcart, a boy with a stick leading the beast. In the cart, the mother with the baby at her breast. All day the baby has lain on a napkin in the fields, reaching for butterflies. So they pass, one by one. After they are all gone, I watch the lights blinking in distant Andorra-la-Viella and then take my way back to the light of my inn, in tune now with life in these gorges. —From "The Incurable Romantic," by RODERICK PEATTIE. (New York: Macmillan.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

What Washingtonians Know ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

President Roosevelt says we Washingtonians don't know what the war is all about. Yet once in a while we get a hunch that we are in the center of a pretty far-reaching affair.

For instance, we do know that the Russians do daily marketing at our Department of Agriculture. The Chief of the Foodstuffs Department of the Soviet Purchasing Commission carries his shopping list in a brown school copy book. Through an interpreter he tells of the immediate needs of ships coming into East and West Coast ports. His list includes large quantities of dried eggs, wheat and rye flour, cereals, lard, oils, canned meat, dried beans, and smaller quantities of skim and whole milk powder, butter, cheese, and condensed milk.

Roy F. Hendrickson, Agricultural Marketing Administrator, tells him when and how much will be available. Before long the order is on its way to the Russian armies fighting in the Caucasus at Bryansk and Leningrad and to the Soviet weather-predicting outpost in Northern Siberia.

Baseball Maneuver

We know, too:

American baseball was heard for the first time over Australian radio stations last week. American doughboys stationed there were the reason.

But don't think the Army adjourned its training routine to let soldiers sit around the radio to listen to the World Series, the way they used to do at home. Oh, no! Accounts of the game were condensed to 45 minutes by the Office of War Information. Radiocasts were arranged by the Red Cross to men in isolated regions of Australia and phonograph records made for playing over public address systems in Red Cross clubs, in hospitals and camps.

We know, too:

In order to expedite the gathering of information on such potential war information as the food habits of the Eskimo or the religious practices of a tribe in the West African jungle, there has been established in Washington an ethno-geographic board headed by Dr. William Duncan Strong, now on leave of absence from Columbia University.

The board is sponsored jointly by the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Science Research Council, the National Research Council and the Smithsonian Institution.

Some morning the Rockefeller Office of Inter-American Affairs may need to know something about the economic life of primitive Indians on the upper Amazon. The Lend-Lease Administration may need to find out what the New Caledonian eats for breakfast.

The answer may be known only by one or two specialists in the United States or Great Britain. It will be the job of the ethno-geographic board to contact these specialists at once.

Desert Wear

We know, too:

The Army has just appointed an explorer and archaeologist to help design efficient desert clothing for American soldiers.

He is Dr. Frederick Wulsin, who has explored many of the world's remote desert areas—Africa, Madagascar, Mongolia and Tibet.

Dr. Wulsin's job will be to design clothing to fit sharp changes of temperature on the desert where the thermometer jumps to as high as 100 degrees or more by day and drops nearly to the freezing point by early morning.

We know, too:

Katharine F. Lenroot, United States Children's Bureau Chief, told this week about a Chinese mother, who, so impoverished by the war that she was unable to buy cow's milk for her baby, found a formula for soy-bean milk and concentrated cabbage water in the Chinese edition of "Infant Care," the Children's Bureau's famous baby care booklet.

The bulletin that has helped a generation of American mothers to raise their babies, is published in Chinese by an interdenominational Christian group in China, who have added the recipe for cheap soy bean milk especially for Chinese mothers now looking to Uncle Sam for baby care advice.

And lastly we know:

There are a lot of people in Washington. The Board of Trade is advising pleasure-seekers to stay away.

"To come here on a pleasure errand now," said one-time booster Russell Schneider, manager of the Greater National Capital Committee, "would be something like having four persons sit down to a game of bridge on the deck of a battleship just going into action."

Memo From Tahiti:

French Oceania Berates Laval ..... *By Ray P. Davis*

Papeete, Tahiti

If one allows "remarks" about the Vichy regime to be the criterion, there is no cause to doubt French Oceania's whole-hearted co-operation with United Nations.

Georges Orselli, fiery Corsican Governor of Free France possessions in the South Pacific, started the phrases going when—in answer to what he called "low-brow Vichy propaganda" from a nightly radiocast emanating in Saigon—he mounted a platform and delivered blast for blast.

The method has progressed. The latest label was pinned on Pierre Laval, Chief of Government at Vichy. When he was reported here to have shed tears over Marshal Philippe Pétain's "renewed friendship" with him, a local administrator termed M. Laval an "ersatz politician."

After the closing of French consulates in Canada, one Free France authority put the matter succinctly:

"Laval and Pétain and other 'yes men' deserve what will undoubtedly befall them. Their present utterance is that Frenchmen should 'unite' to preserve their country. But that is exactly what Laval is not doing! He and Pétain and the other traitors are giving it away hectare by hectare, ship by ship, and they were before the facts became public through the Indo-China sellout."

Other Denunciations

Other Free Frenchmen on this South Pacific island were likewise vociferous in their denunciation of the Vichy regime after Canada closed French consulates. The hope was expressed among administrative circles here that Free Frenchmen in North America would benefit by lessons learned in Tahiti about Vichy propaganda. Even before September of 1940, they explained, collaborationist tactics were tried here and throughout France's many South Sea colonies, but met with dire results.

[In September, 1940, French Oceania held a plebiscite and voted overwhelmingly to follow the leadership of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. The vote was 7,000 to 15.]

The "dire results" referred to meant imprisonment for the handful concerned. Those Vichyites, along with an Italian, two Germans, and seven Japanese, are now incarcerated on the tiny island of Motu-uta in Papeete harbor.

Now the only semblance to Axis-Vichy advertising that is apparent here comes from the nightly programs of a radio station in Saigon. It declares that Tahiti is "slowly starving to death for lack of supplies, and should join the Greater Prosperity Sphere and have fat days again!"

Governor Aroused

This Saigon propaganda, obviously beamed for South Sea consumption since it is radiocast in French and Tahitian, went unheeded until it became entirely too preposterous recently. Then Georges Orselli, Governor of Free French Oceania, hurled a few well-chosen words and statistics through the air proving the Saigon radio to be the Japanese equivalent of Ananias.

Large supplies of essential food items are being received here, and it is said that present stocks, without further shipments, would last a year under the current rationing system.

Meanwhile Tahiti's defense plans are being completed. More antiaircraft guns than you would believe are strategically placed and manned. Surprise landing hazards would make any Nipponese sorry for himself. Sandbags are ready. Air-raid shelters have been prepared. Committees for emergency feeding and housing, first aid, evacuation from the coast line, and other measures have been formed. Every night is a blackout night. Soldiers keep 24-hour vigils from strategic forts high in the hills.

There may be those individuals who scent an air of politics in the verbal denunciations of Vichy that are coming forth here, but the Americans, Canadians and Britons and native Tahitians who live on Tahiti and see the alert and ever-increasing manpower and gunpower—they know better.

To Change the Subject:

Printers' Ink Nostalgia ..... *By Bernice Stevens*

"I'm an old newspaperman myself." If you're a reporter you're likely to hear someone say this almost any time and almost any place. "Old newspaperman" is a title that anyone who has ever had anything at all to do with a newspaper seems to want to claim. I've never heard anyone say, "I'm an old statistician," or "I'm an old stock broker" or "I'm an old accountant." But given half a chance, a man will say "I'm an old newspaperman myself."

It was the greeting I received when I started an interview with a specialist on taxation. I heard it from the buyer of women's clothes in a large department store. It came along about the middle of a session on the "woman's interest in baseball" with the secretary of one of the major teams. It has been my "hello" from a lawyer, a bank president, an anthropologist, and a dozen or so others.

Sometimes it's a rather disconcerting greeting, especially if an editor has sent you out "to get a good story—or else." You remain a good reporter in that you listen attentively, but that is just about all you do get to do. You get to ask no questions and you have a hard time making your man stick to the matter at hand. He always wants to talk about the newspaper business, but more particularly the newspaper business as he has known it. I did get into tax percentages with the taxation specialist, but got sidetracked into his coverage of Bryan's nomination in Chicago.

From Baseball to Anthropology

The anthropologist was, of all things, responsible for helping put baseball on its feet in the early days. The dress buyer had deserted a tough police beat for silks and satins. The lawyer, so far as I could determine, never got much farther than one or two attempts at covering fires. His editor "never understood" him, but he had nothing against the newspaper business, or against editors either.

I frequently see my story flying out of the window when I come across one of these "old newspapermen" but I really don't mind. I don't mind because his eagerness to talk about his reporting days sort of symbolizes the fraternal spirit and warm friendliness that exists among newspaper folks. There's a strong tie of mutual understanding that holds us together.

The rest of the world often considers the ladies and gentlemen of the press a queer lot. We're forever getting tied up by an assignment or a deadline and fail to show up for dinners and other social engagements. We break off in the middle of a conversation to chase a story. But then, nobody but another newspaperman or newspapergirl could understand that a story comes first even after working hours or while on vacation. We never pay for a show if we can possibly get press passes. We are fed frequently and well at luncheons, dinners, and banquets but we are prone to criticize the menu.

Mutual Appreciation

But, we don't think each other queer. Frankly, we like ourselves. We aren't at all as the movies would have us. We do have a few exciting assignments now and then which cast a romantic glow around us, but most of the time getting our stories in is just plain hard work.

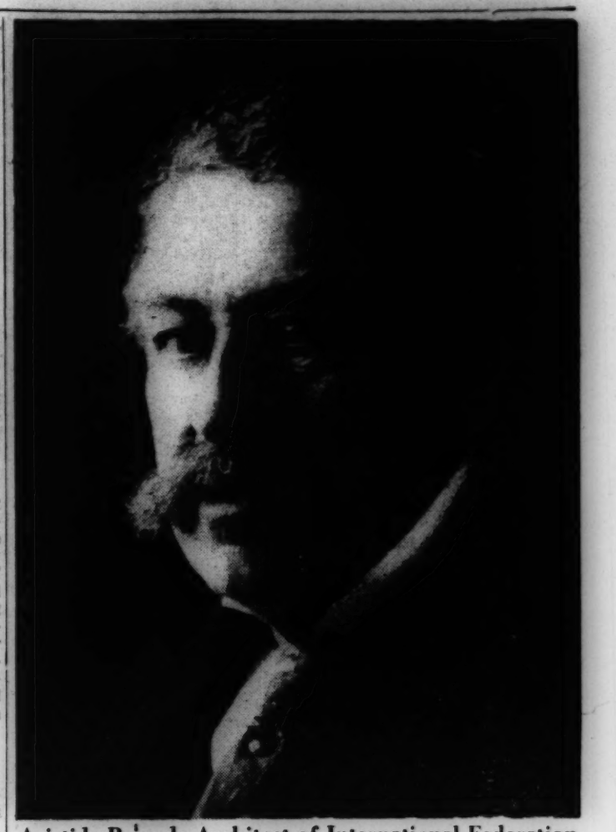
Nor are we always trying to scoop the rival paper or the rival reporters. Drop into the press room at any big convention. If there's a lull in proceedings you'll find all the reporters in peaceful conversation. If things are going full tilt, you'll find them helping each other make deadlines. If some man reporter has braved an all-woman convention, he'll always find the girls willing to set him straight on the feminine ways of things. And if, as is so frequently the case these days, a former society reporter is sent to do a man's job, some veteran will always come to her rescue if she needs help on political, economic, or other puzzling terms. The cub reporter may get a bit of kidding on the job, but it's good natured, and there will be no practical jokes. As for that rivalry business: We're usually more rotarian than Rotary itself when it comes to first names.

So, when a conversation begins "I'm an old newspaperman myself," I really don't mind so very much.

Briand's Vision for the World of Tomorrow

Federation and World Government, Part Two — **Sixth of 30 Articles**

Dr. Amé-Leroy



Aristide Briand: Architect of International Federation

Today's Article

"I consider," writes Dr. Amé-Leroy, "that the spirit and aspirations of Briand's plan are such that it must remain for the future United States of Europe a sort of constitutional charter." In this Second Part of Dr. Amé-Leroy's article, he gives his own authoritative account of the Briand project. Tomorrow, on this page, he will give his conclusions on world federalism in Part Three.

By Amé-Leroy

May 1, 1930—the date of Aristide Briand's note on "European Union"—was a most important day in the political history of Europe and even of the whole world. Having been his collaborator — together with my eminent friend Alexis Léger who was Briand's most brilliant helper—I intend to show what this initiative was, and how after winning unanimous approval, it unfortunately bore no fruit.

Before going over the broad outlines of the European Union, we should bear in mind the atmosphere of Europe when President Briand felt it his duty to take this step.

Divided into rival States bristling with customs borders (about 10,000 miles of them), this Europe, so bountifully blessed with natural riches, possessed no longer any balance between production, credit, and consumption. Overproduction, unemployment, enormous war budgets, internal debts, every economic and financial difficulty was crushing Europe, despite efforts made to create regional co-operation among neighboring States, such as the Customs Agreement at Oslo, for instance, and a number of agrarian conferences like the one at Warsaw.

And above it all, hovered more and more the specter of war and a common anxiety to assure each one's safety against a threatening greed.

In those deeply troubled and difficult times, Aristide Briand profited by the presence in Geneva in September, 1929, of the heads of European delegations, to broach the idea that it would be desirable to form a union of the European nations. This suggestion was well received by that cautious Areopagus, and after a discussion the eminent French statesman was asked to submit a report.

The report appeared May 1, 1930, and was entitled: "Memorandum on the Organization of a Federal Order of European Union." It was addressed to the various governments interested and they were asked for their suggestions.

This document, which was intended as a starting point for general discussion, set forth to begin with the fundamental purpose of the project under discussion: "To set up among the nations of Europe, a kind of federal bond which would establish among them a regime of constant solidarity and make it possible for them, whenever it might be necessary, to come together immediately for the study, discussion, and adjustment of problems which might be of common interest."

Factual Collaboration Only

It should be noted that in Aristide Briand's thought there was unquestionably a desire to bring about a federation of European nations, but with great care this statesman avoided formulating a too well defined plan, for he felt from the start that with most of the governments there was a determination to limit themselves to a factual collaboration, and not to accept a juridically organized regime.

Great Britain and Switzerland especially did not disguise their firm intention of accepting only an organization integrated into the League of Nations, and it was necessary for President Briand, in his desire that above all the first hurdle, that of the fundamental issue, might be cleared, to take this into consideration in his Memorandum.

Before mentioning the various points on which the governments interested were invited to formulate their views, the Memorandum rehearsed the points at issue in the project submitted to them. They were the following:

"The very definite feeling of collective responsibility in the face of the danger threatening the peace of Europe, politically, economically, and socially, by reason of the lack of co-ordination in the general economy of Europe. . . The lack of cohesion in the grouping of material and moral forces in Europe which is in actual fact the most serious obstacle to the development and usefulness of all political or juridical institutions on which the first steps toward a universal peace organization must rest. . . No more than the League could the proposed European organization place itself in opposition to any racial group. . . . An entente among European nations must be worked out on the plan of absolute sovereignty and complete political independence. . . "

Briand's Four Points

Subject to these reservations, President Briand then formulated the four following points:

I. The necessity of a broad, comprehensive Pact, however simple, to set forth the principle of European union and to give solemn recognition to the fact of the solidarity established among European nations.

II. The necessity of machinery to provide the European union with whatever means are needed for the accomplishment of its task—a representative and responsible branch, an executive branch, a secretariat.

III. The necessity of determining in advance the essential aims destined to guide the European Committee in its studies on the preparation of a program of European organization—subordination of the economic problem to the political problem, etc.

IV. Determination of the field of European co-operation—general economy, economic machinery, communications and traffic, fi-

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Amé-Leroy: "Although the minds of men were not ready . . . it still remains that the seed sown by Briand has sprouted"

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nance, labor, hygiene, intellectual co-operation, interparliamentary reports, etc.

After having requested the 27 European governments to give their comments on these four particular points, President Briand in his Memorandum stated that he "had thought it best, for purely practical reasons, to cling to as simple a concept of consultation as possible. It was first of all a question of working out in a practical way a preliminary method of contact and solidarity among European governments, for the purpose of handling in common the problems affecting the organization of European peace and the intelligent harnessing of the vital forces of Europe."

He then concluded, as a sort of warning, which we might helpfully ponder under present circumstances: "The hour has never been more propitious, the need more urgent for the inauguration of constructive work in Europe. It is a decisive time, in which a Europe which is heedful can determine for itself its own destiny. . . . Unite in order to live and prosper: such is the strict demand which now confronts the countries of Europe. It seems as if the thought of the peoples on this subject has already been clearly manifested.

"Let governments today assume their responsibilities, and not run the risk of leaving to private initiative and ill-regulated enterprise the organizing of the material and moral forces, the collective mastery of which properly belongs to the governments, for the benefit of the European commonalty as well as humanity."

Every government made known its views regarding this document, and the replies, for the most part very carefully thought out, showed that the project undertaken by M. Briand was not considered Utopian or impossible of realization. All in various ways signified their adherence in principle to the project.

On receipt of these replies, the French Government drew up a report which was submitted to the twenty-seven European States belonging to the League of Nations, in session at Geneva, on Sept. 8, 1930. These States, after a lengthy discussion, declared that "the close co-operation of European Governments in every sphere of international activity was supremely important for the maintenance of peace." And this report was placed on the Order of the Day of the Assembly of the League of Nations, before which Aristide Briand spoke in behalf of his plan.

In the fine courageous speech he made on that occasion, he stated, amid general excitement, "Personally, I am absolutely decided to stick to my determination that so long as I remain where I am, there will be no war!" And in this same speech, Briand, recalling various difficulties and objections, said in particular: "Some, who were probably not very much in favor of the idea, had shown anxiety with regard to other peoples whom we love and to whom we have always appealed when we had serious problems in hand, people whom we have seen with deep satisfaction come nearer and nearer to us, whom we welcome in our midst most wholeheartedly and desire to see associated with us in all our tasks.

"To think that there can be, in an undertaking of this kind, the least idea of hostility to these peoples, to imagine that at the basis of this association there can be any unwholesome ulterior motives of strife or disloyal competition, is a notion that does not bear examination.

"Some have spoken of the United States. I have had the opportunity of talking with public men and important businessmen from that country. Their very first words showed me that they considered it an insult that they should be thought so narrow as to be willing to leave the peoples of Europe in a state of disorder and helplessness."

In the course of the debate which ensued, none of the delegates from the various governments went back on the adherence signified, but numerous considerations were expressed which showed important divergencies in views, notably on the organization of the new Union.

Two countries, Great Britain, which is particularly careful with regard to its non-European interests and its dominions, which are its trade outlets and the surety of its maritime power, and which has always shown its aversion to joining a continental regime, as well as Switzerland, for certain reasons of internal policy, insisted with all their might that activities of the European Union be integrated into the League of Nations. It was so decided.

But disagreement broke out, particularly concerning the settlements of the economic problem. In his note, Briand had specified that "progress in the direction of economic union was strictly limited by the question of security, and the latter being closely connected with the question of progress towards political union, the constructive effort should first be on the political plane."

This thesis strongly maintained by Briand, was absolutely consistent with the one that France had invariably maintained for years, namely, that disarmament was conditional on previously organized security. How indeed could States that were forever arming and watching one an other anxiously—often hatefully—be asked to unite without first quieting by some suitable means public opinion within their borders? How could mutual trust be established between States without previous political settlements?

Nevertheless most of the Governments decided in favor of the predominance of economics over politics and desired that economic problems should receive first attention. Finally, the Assembly referred the plan to an Examining Commission, in which the States were asked to take part to pursue the study already begun.

This Commission decided to examine first of all the world economic crisis and asked the Soviet Republic and Turkey to co-operate.

The following year, 1931, the Commission in its second session proceeded with its examination of the economic crisis, and its work—continued in 1932—in collaboration with other international bodies, achieved some definite results, particularly in connection with the agrarian crisis prevailing in the States of Central and Eastern Europe, and with the setting up of a plan of large public works of international scope for the purpose of relieving unemployment.

But the work or this European Commission being definitely and exclusively directed towards economic problems, there was no further question of tackling the initial problem set forth by Aristide Briand.

His passing in 1932, the veiled opposition of various embittered nationalisms, carefully nurtured by very powerful industrial and financial groups who had the press and even certain deputies under their sway, the lack of desire of many Governments to settle the European question at all, the crescendo wave of Nazism in Germany with all its inherent danger for peace—in short, an agglomeration of oppositions and divided interests and coalition interests, dealt a mortal blow to the most generous of human undertakings. Down the road to catastrophe men again proceeded.

Such is briefly the history of the first attempt to create a Federation of European States, made by a great apostle of peace, Aristide Briand.

But although the minds of men were not yet ready for an outcome that was not in the least Utopian, it still remains that the seed sown by Briand has sprouted. Today everyone recognizes that world peace has always been conditional on European peace, and that the paramount task before it is to extinguish forever this perpetual source of bloody wars.

This is both the most urgent and the most difficult of all problems. The mere outlining of the political and economic map of Europe is in itself a controversial subject. In 1914, this map had 25 States; after the treaties of 1919, they numbered 32. Subsequently the figure was again altered.

And how shall we delimit Europe? Do Russia, Turkey, and even Britain, belong to it? And what Bastilles will still remain to be thrown down! Powerful economic and financial feudal systems are likely to try again to sabotage any organization capable of ending their sinister empire. The supreme decision will be up to the peoples.

It cannot in any case be forgotten that the principle itself of the European Union was adopted unanimously by the delegates of the 27 States represented at the first Assembly. I consider that the spirit and aspirations of Briand's plan are such that it must remain for the future United States of Europe a sort of constitutional charter.

At the present time, the various works undertaken — especially since the war—towards a better world set-up, run into hundreds, and a whole article might be taken up in just enumerating them. There are some among them which, like that of Clarence Streit, one of the best known, advocate that a group of really democratic States be first created—states that enjoy a Constitution freely chosen by the people, and which in uniting would by their material strength and moral power hold in check the totalitarian states that prey primarily on the peoples of the world.

Others, like James T. Shotwell, one of the pillars of the Carnegie Foundation, consider that the League of Nations must be resuscitated—with important changes, however, adapted to altered circumstances, and above all must be really universal in character.

On the more limited European plane, mention must be made of the work long carried on, under the name of "Pan-Europa," by Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, whom Briand held in special esteem. The author of this plan particularly desires the creation of a federated Europe on the model of Switzerland, each State keeping its sovereignty but belonging to a regional group.

If we examine all the projects put forward at this time, especially in the United States, by men and groups of various leanings, looking to the organization of the future world, the *federative* formula appears to be considered the most suitable and effective.

Two examples before us at this present time, moreover, show us most eloquently not only the possibility of realizing this idea, but also the progress and prosperity that have rewarded the peoples who contracted the necessary union.

The Swiss Confederation which for centuries has associated three races, three traditions, three languages, and which has never known the scourge of war, is one. The other is the United States of America, which ethnically represents many European peoples and which to begin with was a number of small jealous states, different from and independent of one another, all of them sovereign, but which fused definitely when their feeling of moral unity and economic identity of interests, born of the War of Independence, became stronger than their illusive psychological or juridical differences.

Notebook Form

These articles are presented in notebook form for easy preservation. Cut the page from top to bottom along the line at the left of the two notebook pages. Then fold—do not cut—the two notebook pages, back to back along the horizontal line which separates them halfway down the page. Holes for notebook rings can then be punched at the indicated points and cardboards or other materials used for covers.

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The talented Mme. Amé-Leroy, who shares intimately in her husband's international work.

100,000 Tons of Scrap Metal Likely in N. Y. Salvage Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 — New York City is "getting in the scrap" by the thousands of tons weekly, and, in contrast to the prewar years when countless shiploads of now-precious scrap metals were sent to the aggressor nations, particularly Japan, the only scrap being shipped out of New York today has been fashioned into war matériel ready to do its part in the global war. "Salvage month" in this, the nation's largest city, is under way and will continue through Oct. 17.

The drive, sponsored by the City with the co-operation of New York City publishers and supported by all civic, business and patriotic organizations, is headed by Robert Moses and James G. Blaine.

The campaign is being concentrated borough by borough and preliminary estimates are that the City will gather a total of 100,000 tons of scrap metal. In Queens, where the first all-out collection was held last Friday, the scrap gathered by Sanitation Department trucks and volunteer workers totaled more than 34,000,000 pounds, well above the goal set for the borough. Richmond held its drive today, and is expected to collect approximately 5,000,000 pounds. Brooklyn will hold its drive tomorrow; the Bronx will round up its scrap on Oct. 13, and Manhattan on Oct. 15.

The success of the City-wide collections now under way has already forced the price of scrap iron down from about $15 to $5 a ton, according to James A. Burke, Borough President of Queens.

"Would-be profiteers are now in a state of panic and are trying to unload the stuff they had been holding for a higher price," he declared, following the drive in his borough.

Drive Must Keep On

While the City has become "scrap happy" during the current hoopla about its collection, salvage officials stressed that the reclamation campaign must be continued every day until the war is won. They called on all citizens to keep on the salvage job after the official pick-up day in their boroughs. Scrap metal accumulated after the various borough collections should be turned in at local salvage depots or sold to a junkman. The same applies to scrap rubber and other needed materials.

Proceeds from the sale of scrap will go to strengthening the City's civilian defense and to supplying war materials for the battlefronts, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has announced. Joseph D. McGoldrick and the five borough Presidents will administer the fund.

There are no hold-outs in the salvage drive. Labor and Management, Communists, Democratic and Republicans, all religious sects and persons of all racial and national extractions are doing their bit in the campaign. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations union leaders have joined forces to search for hidden sources of metals to hurl against the Axis in the form of tanks, airplanes, guns, bullets, shells, and other weapons.

At the same time, representatives of 65 scrap iron dealers and 1,000 organized employees in the City's scrap iron industry signed a "scrap for victory" labor contract outlawing strikes and work stoppages.

Machine Junking Plan

Robert W. Wolcott, President of the Lukens Steel Company, of Coatesville, Pa., and Chairman of the American Industrial Salvage Committee, urged that stand-by machinery and equipment in industrial plants throughout the country be junked, calculating they would yield "several millions" tons of high grade steel scrap. He said that steel experts are counting on industry to provide 80 per cent of the 25,000,000 tons of scrap needed annually to keep mills operating at capacity levels. Household scrap will supply the balance required, he added.

More than 70,000 tons of scrap metal have been turned out of the City's factories and other industrial establishments in the past four months, the Industrial Salvage Committee reported. Four-fifths of the metal collected was steel and all of it has already reached the mill yards. More than 45 industrial committees have been set up and the total will soon reach 70 to cover all of the 190 separate industries with their 26,000 plants in the city.

The report stressed that if voluntary salvage failed to keep reclaiming furnaces busy, the Government might have to resort to requisition and directives.

Mr. Moses, head of the industrial section of the City scrap campaign, recommended today plans for salvaging at a cost of $2,723,000 some 49,330 tons of scrap metal through demolition of buildings, railroad bridges and street car tracks in the City. He held that 28,000 tons of metal could be added to the war scrap pile in the form of steel lining segments in various stages of manufacture for the Brooklyn-Battery tunnel, construction of which he advocated should be discontinued for the duration.

A warning that millions of tons of scrap iron and steel must be gathered quickly before the seasonal bad weather slows salvage collections was sounded by C. M. White, Vice-President of the Republic Steel Corporation. Despite the unexpectedly high totals in the home salvage drives, Government officials have issued warnings that it is insufficient to meet the vast demands of war production.

The local War Production Board collected 146,215,395 pounds of industrial scrap from Aug. 25 to Sept. 25, it was announced. In an effort to increase this figure, the Greater New York Industrial Salvage Committee held a meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel with heads of industries, building owners, banks, real estate firms and small business representatives on Monday.

About half the finished steel used in armaments is derived from scrap iron and steel. There are 9,000 tons of scrap in a 35,000-ton battleship, 1,000 pounds in a .75 mm howitzer; 500 pounds in a 2,000-pound aerial bomb, 50 pounds in a .50 caliber machine gun. Or, put in another way, one old five-pound flatiron contributed in the campaign provides enough metals for four hand grenades; taken together, a pair of roller skates, a door lock, a couple of hinges, an old spade, a trash basket and an incinerator can provide the metal needed for a .30-caliber machine gun. These graphic figures have been given out to dramatize to the public that no contribution of scrap, no matter how small, is too inconsequential to play its part in the war effort.

'Sweetheart of Randolph Field'

Lillian Chambers Accorded Place of Honor

Cadets at Randolph Field, Texas, display in the hangar from which they fly Vultee planes pictures of Miss Chambers of Downey, Calif., who was voted the 1942 "Sweetheart of Randolph Field." Miss Chambers, a brunette, is shown in one picture operating a machine in the Vultee plant. The Eaglets smashed tradition in naming her their favorite since in the past the honor always has gone to a glamour girl of screen or stage. They also have placed her picture in Randolph's "Hangar of Fame" which is reserved for graduates who distinguish themselves in air combat.

New Air-Raid Squads Trained in England

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Oct. 7—A new air-raid defense "flying squad" is being trained in England, the BBC disclosed in a recent broadcast.

The BBC quoted official figures showing that air raids casualties in Britain for the first three years of the war were 47,305 civilians killed, and 55,658 injured. In Greater London the figures were 20,000 killed, and 26,000 injured.

"To guard against a return of the Luftwaffe in force, highly trained mobile units of civil defense workers will be able to go quickly to the aid of any heavily raided city or town, where they will help the local defense people. The members of these flying squads will all be trained in first aid, rescue work, decontamination and dispatch riding," BBC said.

Republicans In N. J. Start Hawkes Drive

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 6—New Jersey's Republican county chairmen have launched their campaign to unseat Democratic United States Senator William H. Smathers and elect their candidate, Albert W. Hawkes. Meeting here last night, the leaders in 18 of the State's 21 counties reported a "strong Republican trend" in New Jersey.

Mr. Hawkes was present and addressed the chairmen, saying he was "delighted" with the attitude of the party leaders since the Sept. 15 primary, when he won the nomination in a field of six candidates.

The selection of George E. Stringfellow of Montclair, Vice-President of the Edison Industries of West Orange, as Chairman of the New Jersey Republican Finance Committee was announced by H. Alexander Smith, State Chairman, who presided at the session. E. Morgan Barradale of South Orange was assigned the Treasurership of the Finance Committee. Mr. Stringfellow succeeds Joseph A. Bower of Montclair, who resigned after running third for the Senate nomination in the primary. Mr. Barradale, member of the village trustees of South Orange, and formerly a member of the Port of New York Authority, succeeds George W. Merck of Rahway.

Carl A. Ruhlmann, Hudson County Chairman, reported that the word was out there that Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City would make "the biggest effort of his career" to have Mr. Smathers re-elected on Nov. 3. A spokesman for the meeting said the chairmen were confident of Mr. Hawkes' election, however, and resented the personalities injected into the campaign by Mr. Smathers.

"I am in this fight to help save the American way of life and build a greater America for the future," Mr. Hawkes declared.

Declaring the Nov. 3 election was "one of the most important in the history of the nation," Mr. Hawkes held that a "virile two-party system" was necessary for the preservation of democracy and he promised to campaign "on the issues of the day along constructive and positive lines."

It was announced that W. Warren Barbour, Republican Senator from New Jersey, would campaign for Mr. Hawkes during the last two weeks of the campaign. Mr. Hawkes will put in at least one day in every county and will start his tour tomorrow with a visit to Sussex County.

Mr. Hawkes, in a statement filed with the Secretary of State yesterday, listed campaign expenditures of $49,566.55, which is $433.45 less than the legal $50,000 limit. Mr. Smathers had charged that Mr. Hawkes "bought" the nomination.

Hitchen to Head Postal Commercial Department

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Cecil Hitchen, Assistant Vice-President of the Postal Cable Company, will head the system's commercial department, succeeding Lieut. Col. Clinton B. Allsopp, who has resigned as Vice-President and member of the Board of Directors to assume active duty with the signal corps, United States Army, it was announced today.

Mr. Hitchen has been associated with the Postal Telegraph Company for 13 years.

Blackout Driving Program Adopted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—An eight-point safety program for night driving of automobiles during blackouts was made public by George S. Van Schaick, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense in the Second Region, here today. The rules were drawn up by the O. C. D. and the American Automobile Association, and will be part of the new O. C. D. handbook for members of the drivers' units of the Citizens Defense Corps.

Briefly, the recommendations are: (1) wait till you can see in the dark; (2) keep view ahead clear; (3) drive very slowly; (4) keep your mind on your driving; (5) use special care at street crossings and turns; (6) make allowances for blackout handicaps of other drivers or pedestrians; (7) never block the road, and (8) stay sober.

"Night driving even under normal peactime conditions is consistently more hazardous than day driving," Mr. Van Schaick emphasized, "and during blackout conditions the dangers of night driving are multiplied many times.

Halifax Sees Nazis Caught In Own Trap

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Germany will have to choose between a great military campaign in the spring of 1943 and maintenance of its military production level, Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, says.

Citing manpower shortage as a factor which will contribute to German defeat, Lord Halifax told about 2,000 members of the Foreign Policy Association:

"We can feel sure that our joint production will still be rising when theirs (Germany) begins to sag. The air force has been steadily hammering at the Ruhr, and at important industrial centers like Cologne and Dusseldorf. But apart from these bombing raids, and what must be their effect on output, there is good reason to think that in order to find men for their Russian campaigns, the Germans have had to comb their factories and farms.

"This means that if Germany has to face—as she will have to face—another campaign in the spring of 1943, she can hardly maintain both her military and industrial efforts at their present pitch, but will have to choose between them. The race is still on, and the finish is a long way off, but Germany has lost her start."

A letter from President Roosevelt was read by Gen. Frank R. McCoy, President of the Foreign Policy Association. Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

"In was as in peace, our foreign policy is the instrument through which we establish our relationships with the world of which we are a part. Today it is focused solely and inexorably upon finding the most effective means of defeating our enemies as speedily as possible, in order that our right to live as free men may no longer be menaced.

"With victory secured, our foreign policy must be focused upon finding the most effective means of enriching our lives as free men —spiritually, morally and materially. . . ."

Lord Halifax's talk followed one by Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, who envisioned a postwar world in which the United States would need not only some form of international organization for its own security and for that of smaller states, but a large military organization for an indefinite period.

He declared that the "apocalyptic visions" of aeronautical expert Alexander Seversky were likely to come true in this war only to a limited extent, but that they would almost certainly be realized in "the next war, if we are foolish enough to have one."

Another speaker, Representative Joseph Clark Baldwin (R) of New York, attacked the seniority rule of Congress and the lobbyists for sectional and factional interests as deterrents to proper wartime legislation.

Under the seniority rule, he said, General MacArthur, if he were elected to Congress, could not be appointed immediately to the Military Affairs Committee, nor such a man as Sumner Welles to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

"Ability, not seniority, is the yardstick which applies today in the armed services," he said. "Why shouldn't that same yardstick be applied in our legislative halls?"

'Met' Plans Cut Admissions To Make Up Subscriber Lag

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Metropolitan Opera faces the season beginning Nov. 23 with a subscription backlog reduced at least 15 per cent from last year, Edward Johnson, General Manager, said today, but with the hope that lowered single admittance tickets may more than make up the deficit.

For regular performances the top in the orchestra is now $8.05, compared with $7.70 in other years, and the scale runs down to $1.10 in the rear of the family circle. The popular Saturday night performances begin at the same low, and stop at $3.75 for the best orchestra seat.

No new works will be presented, although there will be a number of refreshers from the standard repertory, Mr. Johnson said. One of these will be "Pelleas and Melisande" of Debussy ,the opera in which Mr. Johnson himself had one of his finest successes when he was a tenor, not a manager. But he will not sing it this winter—nor did he say who would.

Of the eight revivals, only two have been out of the repertory more than three years: "Norma" of Bellini, revived for Milanov, and "Boris Godunoff" for Ezio Pinza. Lily Pons, after more than a decade at the Metropolitan, will open the season Nov. 23 in "the Daughter of the Regiment."

Helen Traubel is this year taking over the last major role formerly the personal property of Kirsten Flagstad — Isolde. And among eleven new artists the best known to the public will be James Melton, whose tenor voice is familiar to millions of radio listeners. Georg Szell, Hungarian, and Cesare Sodero, pioneer of "tabloid operas" on the air, have been added to the conductor's roster, and Angelo Canarutto to the musical staff.

No German or Italian operas have been removed from the repertory, Mr. Johnson said, and "Parsifal," formerly an extra, is this year part of the afternoon Wagner cycle as well as the night subscription series.

War conditions have not seriously damaged the staff, except in the case of Ettore Panizza, who cannot be in New York this coming winter. But in addition to Erich Leinsdorf, Szell and Sodero the list includes Sir Thomas Beecham and Bruno Walter. Two young men who would have had their debuts this coming winter, Clifford Harvuot, baritone, or Norwood, Ohio, and Elwood Gary, tenor, of Baltimore both are in the armed services.

The list of new talent: Lorenzo Alvary, Hungarian bass; Walter Cassel, baritone, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Doris Doree, dramatic soprano, Newark, N. J.; Jacques Gerard, tenor, Arthabaska, Quebec; Hertha Glaz, contralto, Vienna; Osie Hawkins, baritone, Phenix City, Ala.; James Melton, tenor, Westport, Conn.; Lillian Raymondi, soprano, Scranton, Pa.; Martial Singher, baritone, Paris; Frances Greer, soprano, Piggott, Ark., and Margaret Harshaw, contralto, Narberth, Pa.

Major Parties in New York Try Hard for Women's Vote

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—With the balance of political power in the Empire State seen by observers here as vested in the woman vote in conjunction with the American Labor Party, the high commands directing the gubernatorial campaigns for John J. Bennett, Jr., and Thomas E. Dewey, Democratic and Republican nominees, respectively, redoubled efforts today to draw a record women's registration that will compensate, at least in part, for the drop in the male vote due to absence in military service, and the apathy to political issues in the war crisis.

The second day of registration week opened with a recording of 68,092 out of the city's 3,390,460 voters who qualified for the 1940 Presidential election. The figure is 289,647 less than in 1940 and 70,456 below that for 1938, the last gubernatorial year.

Mr. Dewey, Mr. Bennett, and Dean Alfange, American Labor Party nominee, along with the three candidates making the race for the Communist, Socialist, and Socialist-Labor Parties, have made public acknowledgment of the part women are expected to play in this election, when for the first time since they received the vote in 1918 they are expected to outnumber the men at the November polls.

Appeal by Dewey

The Republican candidate made this factor the topic of the first of a series of Monday night campaign radiocasts over an 18-station network last night. Mr. Dewey appealed to women as a citizen majority in the oncoming election whose responsibility it is to "keep the fires of liberty burning for those who will one day return to ask how we have kept the faith with them."

"Women's votes can uphold our system at home," he said. "Moreover, they must be called upon to take an increasing part in the accrual administration of government. This is not merely a matter of equal rights—it is a matter of equal duties."

Reminding that the way to dictatorship was paved by abolition of free elections in the Axis nations and the substitution of a one-party government, Mr. Dewey warned that failure to use the ballot weakens the right of franchise "because power residing in the people tends to wither away by so much as they do not use that power.

The People's Power

"Someone will always exercise the power of government," he continued. "In America that power must forever rest with the people, but it will be kept in the people only if they use it.

"Freedom is no certainty like the mountains and the rivers. It is something that must be re-won every day, every year, at every election, on and on, for all time."

One of the mightiest answers to the German attempt to liken wartime restrictions in this country to measures prevailing in the Axis countries is to be given on registration and election days, Mr. Dewey said. Voicing confidence that Americans will meet the challenge, he envisaged the 1942 election as making demonstrable "that democracy still is vital, that the two-party system is alive, that freedom still is with us."

Registration Hours

of an election in which New Yorkers will chose a Governor, Lieuten-

In similar vein, all political leaders were stressing the importance ant Governor, State Comptroller, Attorney General, Representatives in Congress and State Senators and Assemblymen. Emphasis was placed on the fact that those who do not register this week cannot vote on Nov. 3.

Registration booths will be open daily through Oct. 9, from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m., and on Oct. 10, from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Outside New York City, in communities of more than 5,000 population, the enrollment calendar is Oct. 9, 10, 16 and 17.

In the upstate area, the 1940 garnering for all parties was 3,578,250 enrollees, bringing the total Empire State registration that year to 6,958,710.

Leading reminders to registrants were that in signing up they need not enroll as members of any party, that their qualifications beside citizenship must include residence in the State one year, the county four months and the election district 30 days; and that new voters must also furnish proof of being at least 21 years of age and of literacy.

Meanwhile, at Democratic campaign headquarters all appeared not quite as serene today as had seemed the case yesterday following President Roosevelt's indorsement of Mr. Bennett, as the result of United States Senator James M. Mead's refusal last night to attend and be photographed at a scheduled harmony conference with James A. Farley, State Chairman.

Mead Support Pledged

Senator Mead, who was the Roosevelt choice for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, but lost to the Farley forces backing Mr. Bennett, had already pledged his support to the nominee at the Democratic State Convention, and his failure to appear for a further public show of campaign unity had no explanation. It was said to do, however, with a bit of intra-party pending between the Senator and Vincent Dailey, the Bennett State campaign manager and Mr. Farley's chief organization aid.

In any case, the day-long comedy of waiting finally ended with the appearance of Michael J. Kennedy, Tammany Chief, who had sought to arrange the peace meeting, saying that Senator Mead was not coming but had authorized him to announce that he would make a speech at Tammany Hall in behalf of Mr. Bennett sometime during the campaign. The Senator himself reaffirmed this later in the evening with the statement that he intended to make as many as 12 speeches for the Bennett candidacy, that he has "no grievance against anybody and that his entire afternoon in the city had been occupied with naval officials discussing enlargement of the city's boat-building program.

Edison's Row Is Made Rough By Constitution Revision Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 6—The future course of Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey Oct. 5 is the subject of widespread political speculation following the most serious rebuffs he has sustained since assuming the gubernatorial office. He was pushed around and brushed off this week by both Republicans and Democrats, and in his own opinion, also "framed." But he was not silenced.

To most observers here, Mr. Edison's political status is extremely precarious unless he adopts a different course during the remaining 15 months of his administration. Beginning in January, he will encounter a new Legislature, which undoubtedly will continue to be unfriendly. If the margin of his political foes is wide enough, the lawmaking branch is likely to strip the executive of powers as a means of causing him further political grief.

As far as this State's conventions last week were concerned, the Governor must have known what was in store for him. Things went exactly as had been planned at both the Republican and Democratic conclaves. It became certain nearly two weeks ago that the party leaders would adopt platforms making no mention of revision of the State Constitution, one of the Governor's pet objectives.

When a candidate for Governor, Mr. Edison pledged himself to work for adoption of a new Constitution, and after his election he appointed a special commission to draft one and recommend a way to submit it to the voters. This commission proposed that the present Legislature authorize a referendum at the primary election, held last month, on the question whether the Legislature should put the draft on the ballot at the general election next month for adoption or rejection. To revise the Constitution by amendment would be a much slower process. Requiring at least two years.

Instead of accepting the Commission's report, the Legislature set up a joint committee of Senators and Assemblymen to hold hearings on the issue and make recommendations. This committee reported last Monday and advised against any action until after the war. The Governor brought subsurface pressure on the Republican conventions last week to retain in its proposal a revision declaration, but his efforts were futile even though Albert W. Hawkes, Republican candidate for United States Senator, was in favor of it.

Another issue which runs deeper than the surface indicates was the Republican Senate Committee's report holding that Quartermaster Stephen H. Barlow was not responsible for excessive food and liquor bills in 1941 at the State-owned Governor's cottage at Sea Girt. Mr. Edison had held General Barlow to blame, as had Adj. Gen. James I. Bowers, following an inquiry made at the Governor's direction. After hearing of the Senate Committee report the Governor commented:

"The report of the Senate Committee in no way changes my conviction that I was deliberately framed."

DON'T BE FOOLED BY A FULL JUNK YARD!

Don't listen to people who say—"They can't need scrap very badly. Look at that junk yard, or the auto graveyards—they've got plenty of scrap. And remember the last time we had a drive the stuff sat around for weeks." Tell such people these true facts . . .

OF course the junk yards are full. They are "factories" that turn out finished scrap—sorted, broken up, and bundled . . . ready for the mills of America. The scrap *has* to go through these yards, and it keeps going through fast!

The auto graveyards, too, are busy. They specialize in used car parts, but produce plenty of scrap as well. In June alone, these yards moved 450,000 tons—for they are required to junk within 60 days as many cars as they buy.

As for Salvage Depots—communities all over the country are staging drives. All this scrap *can't* be taken away at once. The junkies can't handle it and the mills can't store it. But every pound is needed and will be used. We've got to pile it up ready for instant use at any time.

The day when all junk yards are empty, when the auto graveyards are cleaned out, when all the local scrap stockpiles are gone—*that is the day to dread.* It is a day to avoid at all costs.

So remember—steel is needed to fight the war, and millions of lives depend on it. This steel is made of 50% scrap—and the mills have not enough scrap to last even 30 days longer. Don't fail to do your part in this emergency.

Get your scrap ready for the drive!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Watch this paper for details of the big scrap drive and what you must do to help

NEWSPAPERS' UNITED SCRAP METAL DRIVE

This space contributed by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Decorator Uses American Fabrics

By Flora W. Hoffmann

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Anne Lanfranchi, interior decorator of Palm Beach, Florida, no longer laments the imported fabrics she now has to do without. She for one is finding American-designed materials satisfactory.

"I am really proud," she says, "of how America is coming to the fore—waiting and ready—to supply the decorators' needs and fill the gap left by the imports that are no more." And Mrs. Lanfranchi is a discriminating judge, for she does her full quota of notable society homes requiring furnishings that come up to the world's best.

Among the residences that have come to her for decorating is that of Commodore and Mme. Louis J. Beaumont, whose famous home "Eden Roc" at Cape d'Antibes in the south of France offered a definite challenge both to her and to the architect. To make the Beaumonts happy, their American home must have all the charm and grace of their home across the water, a charm and grace enhanced by their being now only a memory. The architect gave a fine nucleus to the home; and outstanding in the house plan were the fine woods he used throughout.

The pickled cypress walls of the lower floor, however, looked quite a problem to Mrs. Lanfranchi, for they seemed to call for the fine-quality, gay, colorful chintzes of all-over design, heretofore found only in the exclusive "imports." She made a trip to New York, anticipating a long, hard search for her materials. But no such search was necessary; she quickly found that the manufacturers of acumen were ahead of her.

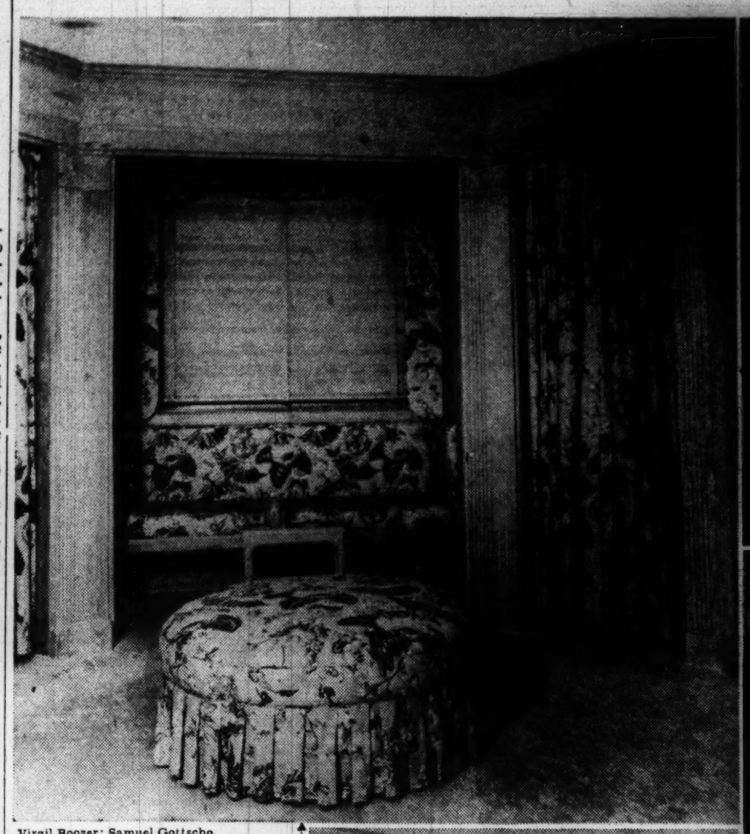
She discovered, in the collection of Zelina Brunschwig, chintzes so suitable for the pickled cypress that—to use the vernacular—they were "a natural." For instance, she found the now famous rhododendron pattern, to hang at each window by the fireplace. Its huge leaves and flowers in coral and greens make an appropriate beginning for a vista that ends in the fine Beaumont gardens and swimming pool. For the giant bamboo furniture she chose an American rough-woven textile of cotton and rayon, as interesting as any of the old French damasks. On the floor she used a soft, heavy American carpet

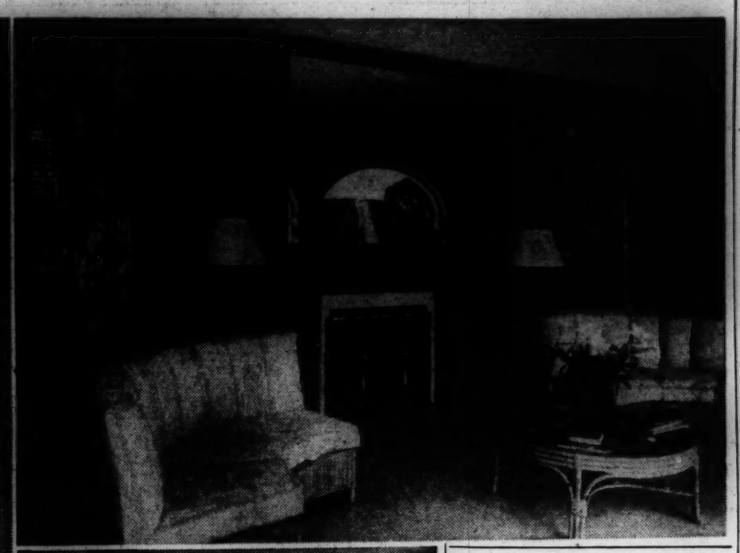
To Mrs. Lanfranchi, queer little corners, recessed windows, frequent doorways, such as those found in the ladies' dressing room of the Beaumont home, are not a problem, but a challenge. All she needs to make an architectural setting of this kind breathtakingly attractive is the right chintz, and she found just the one. It is called "Grandmother's Garden" and was designed by Zelina Brunschwig from a seventeenth century needlepoint. Its colors are gray, lemon yellow, and vivid green with touches of soft pink.

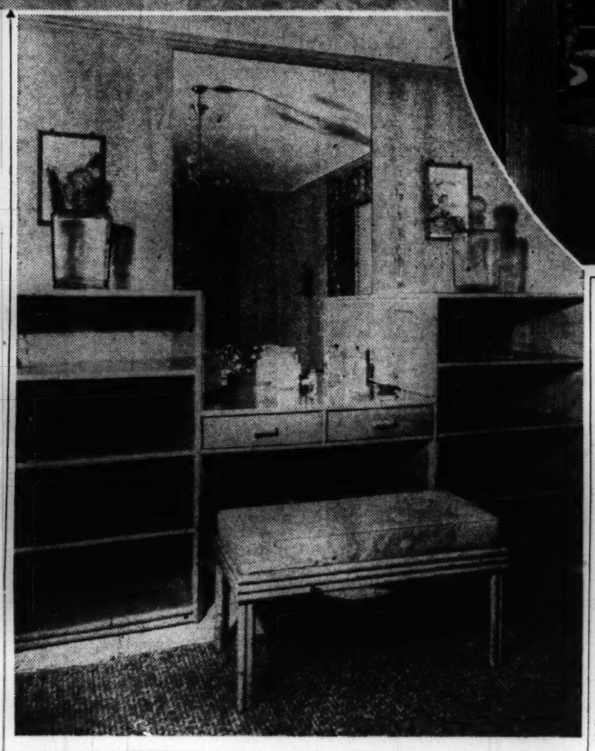
Mrs. Lanfranchi draped the doorways with a simple, box-plaited treatment, and gave importance to the charming chintz by quilting the heavy part of the pattern and using it for the window seat and valances and to upholster the large pouff in the center of the room.

Nor did she neglect the gentlemen's dressing room. Here she used another Brunschwig chintz in Chinese design, one that is sturdy enough in color and design to be a worthy background for the open, masculine dressing shelves.

Mrs. Lanfranchi says that she has found these American-designed fabrics just as usable in her other houses, which include those of Gene Tunney, W. K. Vanderbilt, and J. Gordon Douglas.







Virgil Boozer; Samuel Gottscho

American fabrics were used by Anne Lanfranchi throughout the Florida residence of Commodore and Mme. Louis J. Beaumont. Top left and lower right: Ladies' dressing room in their Palm Beach house pavilion, showing same chintz used for curtains, window valances, window seat, and pouff. Off-white circular rug. Glass shelves with Chinese figurines. Top right: Living lounge in front of swimming pool. Coral and green chintz draperies. Rough-woven cotton and rayon material in off-white covers bamboo furniture. Lower left: Sturdy chintz in Chinese design frames windows of gentlemen's dressing room (see in mirror), complementing dressing table and shelves of pickled cypress with bamboo trim. Mottled sand tones in rug.

Red Cross Unit Spins Own Wool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

A gunny sack filled with wool straight from the backs of sheep, presented to the Red Cross here, early this year, has started an enterprise which is today providing heavy wool mufflers for both the Army and Navy.

When Mrs. O. F. Lamson, Chairman of the Red Cross Volunteer Service in Seattle, received the raw wool it suggested utilization. Inquiry led to a teacher in a Work Projects Administration weaving project, Mrs. Vina Cornwell, who knew both the spinning and weaving of wool. Under her tutelage scores of women have now learned to card and spin and weave wool from sheep into warm tippets for soldiers and sailors. The project has grown until it now occupies the upper floor of a public school building and includes the weaving of rugs and afghans from salvaged wool garments and from knitted wear.

The key to the success of the undertaking is the little spinner that takes the place of the more unwieldy and intricate spinning wheel. It was discovered by Mrs. Cornwell, a device which had been used by the Muckleshoot Indians in primitive weaving, and adapted to use on an old sewing machine frame with foot treadle. The spinner is fashioned of plywood with hardwood shaft and made at a small cost by a retired cabinet maker. Discarded sewing machines of every vintage from early Singers on have been rounded up for the purpose.

Looms Donated

Looms for weaving have been loaned or donated by various individuals and by the WPA, and members of the local Weavers' Guild have helped with instruction. Discarded sweaters and other garments are unravelled and woven into bright, warm covers, and woolen garments are cut and woven into gay "rag rugs."

Wool is donated or bought at wool auctions. A surprising number of persons own a few sheep, some of them being used to clear land of underbrush. Some wool is donated from regular wool growers east of the Cascades. Very little of the wool is "white as snow." Some is creamy white but mostly it is true sheep color. It is washed outside of the work room.

Many Learn to Weave

The crafts of spinning and weaving are found even more absorbing than knitting. All types of women take part, Scandinavian women and Czechoslovakians either know weaving or soon learn. A Jewish refugee woman who spent days laboriously learning has now become a good weaver. The wife of a bishop is another who has learned to spin sheep's wool into usable yarn.

By spinning its own wool, the Red Cross group is getting around the wool shortage, using less material, as it takes much less in weaving than in knitting, and is saving nearly $4.00 a pound in the cost of wool.

The finished mufflers are warm and wide and long enough to go around and tuck in the back. They are dyed blue for the Navy and olive drab for the Army and some are left natural for use by snow troops in white camouflage uniforms.

Wash Walls From Bottom Up

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the way we wash our walls—from the bottom up! Our painter, Dan, who comes from a long line of painters, says that women must get over the idea that they start washing a wall at the top. It may seem illogical and contrary to a woman's sense of order to start at the bottom, but there is a good reason for so doing.

If a wall-washer begins the task from the top, soapy water from the rag or sponge runs down the wall in little streams. The streaks left on the uncleaned wall by these drippings are likely to leave marks that no amount of scrubbing can remove. Even after the washing is completed and the wall is dry, the telltale streaks may remain to spoil the job.

The correct way to wash a wall, according to Dan, is to get a bucket of warm, soapy water, a sponge, and a stepladder. Wash a spot about a foot high across the wall, wipe it off with a clean damp rinse cloth, and proceed to the next higher level. If water drips from succeeding higher spots onto the places already clean, it is a simple matter to wipe it off. The surface will have been cleaned and no grease and dirt remains to hold the water drippings to make streaks on the wall. C. E. B.

Now Designing For Films

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That variety will spice the frozen silhouette is the opinion of Leslie, RKO studio designer. The silhouette, due to WPB restrictions, must necessarily remain slim and unchanged for the duration. Therefore, she says, variety and interest will be achieved through the use of tiny tucks, pleats, stitching, hand-embroiderery, crochet, and appliqué—ranging from modest decoration on daytime dresses to all-over effects for formal wear. Unusual draping of skirts, novel touches on neckline and bodices will be the focal points.

Leslie was, for 15 years, designer for Bergdorf Goodman, for whom she created clothes of outstanding merit. They were wearable clothes, beautifully cut and meticulously tailored. These are the requirements of screen clothes today. So, because of her years of experience with this type of apparel, Leslie has quickly achieved success in the film capital.

This charming designer is frank to admit that had she been offered five years ago the studio position she now holds, she would have been a failure. This would have been due to the fact that several years ago Hollywood was noted for its bizarre creations, its lavish use of fabrics and furs, and utter unwearability of its designs. Leslie, having designed for the public, would not, she feels, have been able to compete with the makers of such extreme creations. Today Hollywood's idea for screen clothes has of necessity changed, and Leslie is in her element.

Asked to explain how she set about designing clothes for her first film, Leslie made it all sound quite simple.

"I first read the script to acquire a general knowledge as to the type of character, time of year, and location of the story," she said. "The script was then broken down into scenes by a girl thoroughly trained in this line of work. Each scene was carefully described and noted in the order of its appearance in the picture. For example: Scene II Evening gown and wrap . . . very nice . . . made to impress boy friend."

And such notes make everything very clear—to Leslie. From them she goes on to conceive the glamorous ensembles that delight audiences throughout the country when they see them on the screen.

Comfort More Essential Than Color in Guest Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recently I visited a dear friend whom I had not seen for years, though our correspondence has kept us close together. As I was leaving I thanked her for all the ways she had made my visit so comfortable. Her reply made me think of things that perhaps we all might consider with profit. She said, "I learned long ago from my own experiences that the color scheme of a room was not so important as the little, thoughtful things that give comfort when one is away from home!"

How often have we all exclaimed over the beauty and attractiveness of a guest room, and then, as we lived with it a few days, discovered that something was needed in addition to surface looks. I asked a number of friends what they considered the most important point in a guest room. The unanimous opinion was the bed! "All I ask is a good bed when I go visiting," said one.

Try Guest Bed

I have always been proud of our small guest room and its color scheme of blues. But neither friend husband nor I had ever slept on the cot bed.

So the man of the house was nominated for the experiment. He's particular about his bed! His opinion would be honest and straightforward. The experiment was a success. He spent part of one night on the cot bed. The verdict was direct. "Put another mattress on that cot, and it will be a good bed." We put another mattress directly over the other. Now our guests tell us how well they sleep.

A table with a good reading light is another item often overlooked. There may be a good light in the center of the ceiling, and satisfactory ones on the dresser and bureau. But if one wants to curl up in bed and read a few minutes the light is not efficient. An inexpensive "gooseneck" student's type of lamp is excellent.

Have a Writing Table

A guest also appreciates a spot where he can write a letter or note. This doesn't mean necessarily a Governor Winthrop desk! The nicest guest room I was ever in, in many respects, was in the home of a bride who had to make ingenuity serve in place of money. Her husband was just starting his career, and they had little to spend for furnishings. But the bed was good. The one chair was good. The writing table was a wooden box covered with gay linoleum! "When I used to visit an aunt," Betty explained, "I had to write letters in her living room. I told Bill that if anyone ever visited us, we were going to have a place where a guest could write in privacy."

Ample bureau or drawer space is another essential for the comfort of guests. Betty and Bill didn't have a bureau in their guest room, but they had bought a wide-shelved, unpainted bookcase. Bill had put an extra-wide board across the top. Betty had covered the top with linoleum to match the writing table. Cotton print curtains on a rod concealed the shelves. Over the "bureau" hung a good-sized mirror which they had bought at an auction. The point is: there was ample shelf space to accommodate a guest's personal belongings.

Finally, there's one point about which I feel strongly. Isn't it grand to have a hostess who doesn't feel she has to entertain you every moment of the day and evening? An hour or two by one's self is an important part of serene, rich living. Thus, a comfortable chair in the guest room is almost as essential as a comfortable bed. Our guest rooms should reflect our thoughtfulness and kindness.

B. E.

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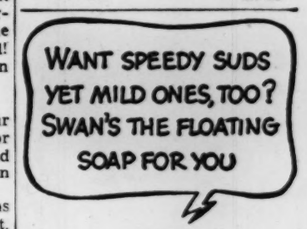

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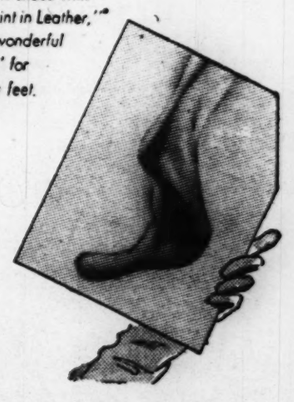

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Films in Prospect for Boston — Gilbert and Sullivan — Radio

'Pied Piper,' 'World at War' To Arrive in Town Thursday

"The Pied Piper," which comes to the Metropolitan Thursday, is a movie version of Nevil Shute's story about a grumpy Englishman who assumed the responsibility of convoying a group of refugee children through the Nazi lines to freedom. Monty Woolley plays the role with Roddy McDowall co-starred as one of the refugee children. Among the other youngsters in the cast are Anne Baxter and Peggy Ann Garner, who was in Boston last week for a brief stop in the course of a tour across the country. Irving Pichel directed, and J. Carroll Naish and Otto Preminger are among those in the cast.

The companion feature will be "Escape from Crime," a Warner melodrama about a paroled convict. Richard Travis and Julie Bishop will head the cast.

'Panama' and the War

Ann Sothern and Red Skelton in "Panama Hattie" hold the featured position in the film program arriving Thursday at the State and Orpheum. The companion film will be "The World at War," a pictorial record of the 10 years in world history preceding the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Parts of the picture are said to have been captured from enemy records.

Four of Cole Porter's tunes are included in "Panama Hattie," which is a film version of the stage musical of the same name. Among the players are Rags Ragland, Ben Blue, Virginia O'Brien dropping her dead-pan expression, Alan Mowbray, Marsha Hunt, Carol Esmond, Lena Horne, and the Berry Brothers.

'Moscow Strikes Back'

A new Soviet film, "Moscow Strikes Back," arrives at the Trans-Lux today, depicting the defense of Moscow last year and the turning back of the Nazi invaders during the Russian counter-offensive. Commentary to accompany the picture has been written by Albert Maltz and is spoken by Edward G. Robinson. The picture has already been shown in New York.

Continuing Films

At the Keith Memorial—"Tales of Manhattan," with a number of stars making appearances in the episodes which comprise the story; and "Highways by Night," with Richard Carlson and Jane Randolph. Continuing for a second week.

At the Paramount and Fenway—"Wake Island," with Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston, MacDonald Carey, Albert Dekker, Walter Abel, and William Bendix; and "A-Haunting We Will Go," with Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy. Moving Thursday from the Metropolitan.

At the RKO-Boston—"Footlight Serenade," with Betty Grable, John Payne, and Victor Mature continuing for a second week. Jerry Wald and his orchestra will head a new stage show starting Friday.

'Fighting French' Debut

The Old South Newsreel Theater Friday evening at 8:30 will show a new issue of the March of Time on "The Fighting French." Advance information indicates that the picture will throw light on the extent of French resistance inside and outside of France. Included in the film are photographed episodes from the careers of men like Pétain and Laval.

Cagney Film at Esquire

"Yankee Doodle Dandy," musical film with James Cagney playing the role of George M. Cohan, will move Thursday from the Paramount and Fenway to the Esquire, where it will begin a limited engagement.

At the South Station

Beginning Friday, the program at the South Station Theater will include a feature length Army comedy with William Tracy and Joe Sawyer, "Information Please," with Cornelia Otis Skinner as guest; "Hollywood Picture People," "Radio's Kitchen Quiz," "British Farmers at War," two color cartoons, "Our Gang" comedy, and newsreels.

20th Century-Fox

Flight From France

Tense episode in "Pied Piper," film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. Left to right, Roddy McDowall, Monty Woolley, and Peggy Ann Garner.

Detail From 'The World at War'

View of an American aircraft carrier in the Coral Sea, in the U. S. Government's official pictorial history which will be on view at the State and Orpheum Thursday.

'The Pirates of Penzance'

Opening a three-weeks engagement at the Majestic Theater with "The Pirates of Penzance" the Boston Comic Opera Company proved last night that the current series of Gilbert and Sullivan productions is in capable hands.

The present company is much the same as the one which played at the same theater last season. As before, it is distinguished by the fact that the songs are sung more for appreciation by the audience than for the opportunity to display musical racing skill. In other words, though the humorous effect of reasonable speed and clever timing is not neglected, the audience does have a good chance to appreciate the Gilbert lyrics. This is particularly so in the case of Florenz Ames as Major-General Stanley. His work added much to the general gaiety of the evening, and won much applause.

The company is improved in almost every detail this season. Everything slides along with a much greater assurance. The singing, which was satisfactory before, is still more so. The costumes are new and attractive. The settings and lighting effects are more pleasing. There is a little more youth and beauty in the chorus.

Each member of the cast seemed to enter with gusto into the performance. Morton Bowe combined the requisite touch of romance with the humor of his role as Frederic, apprenticed by mistake to pirates instead of pilots. Robert Eckles, behind the handle-bar mustaches of the Pirate King, put considerable sturdy vigor in his characterization. Bertram Peacock, as his lieutenant, specialized on presenting the more human side of the cave-frequenting band. Robert Pitkin did justice to the musical account of the melancholy lot of the British policeman.

June Winters, who sang opposite to Mr. Bowe, is an addition to the company, and an effective one. Her clear soprano voice was used to good effect. D. M.

Leaves Guild for Army

Warren P. Munsell, business manager and vice-president of the Theater Guild, has resigned to accept a commission as Major in the Army Air Corps. He reported for duty Monday. Major Munsell is stationed in Washington, but anticipates serving overseas under his commanding officer in the last war, Col. Harold Fowler, formerly Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City. Major Munsell had been with the Guild for 21 years. He joined that organization in August, 1921.

'Pirates of Penzance'

At the Majestic—Revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera by the Boston Comic Opera Company, presented by R. H. Burnside, with a cast that includes the following:

The Pirate King	Robert Eckles
Samuel	Bertram Peacock
Frederic	Morton Bowe
Major-General Stanley	Florens Ames
Sergeant of Police	Robert Pitkin
Mabel	June Winters
Edith	Marjorie Hayward
Kate	Margaret Roy
Isabel	Marie Valdez
Ruth	Catherine Judah

On the Stage

There was no perfomance of "Beat the Band" at the Shubert last evening and there will be none today, because of the indisposition of Jack Whiting, one of the featured players.

Performances are to be resumed Thursday night. The show is now in the third and final week of a try-out engagement in preparation for an opening in New York scheduled for Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Sunday Opening

"Trial by Jury" and "H. M. S. Pinafore" in a double bill are announced for a Sunday night opening at the Majestic Theater by the Boston Comic Opera Company. A special matinee will be given on Monday afternoon, Columbus Day.

'Mr. Sycamore' Sets Forth

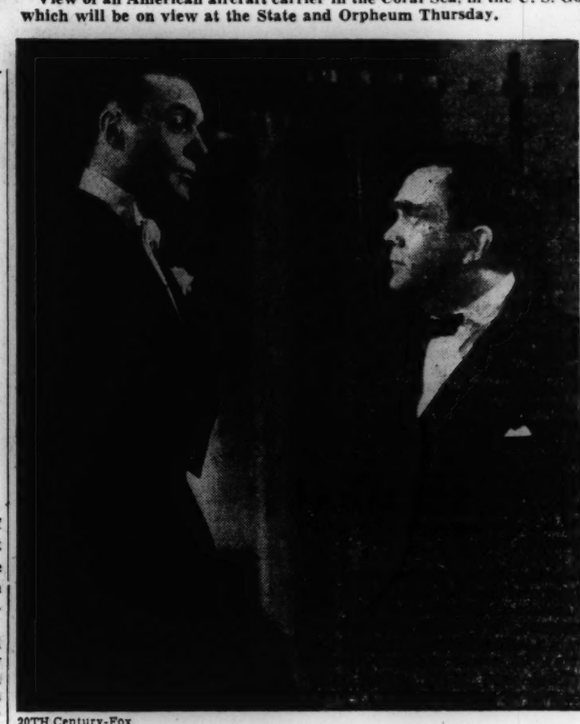
The cast of the Theater Guild's production of "Mr. Sycamore" will go to New Haven Thursday morning in preparation for an opening there Friday night, preliminary to the engagement at the Colonial in Boston, starting Monday.

Fitzgerald in Cast

Neil Fitzgerald, according to report in New York will have the role formerly done by J. M. Kerrigan in "Without Love," Philip Barry's new play starring Katharine Hepburn, which was seen in Boston last season. After a summer layoff the company will start rehearsing next week for the New York premiere.

Gwenn in Chekhov Play

Katharine Cornell's revival of Chekhov's "Three Sisters" will have Edmund Gwenn in one of the featured roles.



20TH Century-Fox

Charles Boyer and Thomas Mitchell

In "Tales of Manhattan," continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial.

'Flight for Freedom'

"Flight For Freedom" has been selected as the final title for the Rosalind Russell-Fred MacMurray vehicle now filming under the title of "Stand By To Die." The David Hempstead production for RKO concerns an American woman flyer on a secret government mission in Japanese-held Pacific Islands.

To Give 'Much Ado'

On Oct. 23 at the Peabody Playhouse, the Boston Tributary Theater will present Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" with George Kyron as Dogberry, Estelle Baselli as Beatrice and James Ritchie as Don Pedro. The production will be staged by Eliot Duvey. Matt Horner is doing the sets. There will be two performances.

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The seasonal return of Bob Burns as the "Arkansas Traveler" and the debut of Lionel Barrymore as "Mayor of the Town" in a "Mr. Fixit" type of role are scheduled for tonight. Mr. Burns is to retail more of the doings of his "relatives" in Arkansas, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m., Mr. Barrymore aids in restoring a balanced viewpoint to a war-evacuated English child, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Also making its debut is "The Man Behind the Gun," a series dramatizing various branches of the fighting forces of the United States. "Bathtub Charlie," first story, tells of the Air Force gunner, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

A new type of quiz for air raid wardens—and one which instructs in civilian defense matters—is to be heard from Waltham, Mass., Jack Stanley, quizmaster of the Yankee Network is to ask the questions and John L. Fitzpatrick, Chief Air Raid Warden of Waltham, is to be referee, WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Canada Lee, Negro actor, is to be starred in the "Green Valley" series in a story emphasizing the Negro's transition from menial to significant jobs in the war effort, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m. "Flight to Arras," based on a novel by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, about attempts of French fliers to stem the German invasion, is to be the featured drama of "Author's Playhouse," NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

"Great Moments in Music"—which is being aired from San Francisco during the opera season there—to review Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," with Jess Walters, young American baritone, singing the "With Beauty Your Resplendent" aria, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

At the Exeter

"Mrs. Miniver," with Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon heading the cast, will continue through the rest of the week at the Exeter.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—No performance today.

Plymouth—"The Damask Cheek," by John Van Druten and Lloyd Morris. Starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. Featuring Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Pirates of Penzance," by Gilbert and Sullivan. Presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. News and short subjects. 2:5, 8.

Fenway—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:15, 9:50.

Fine Arts—"What Price Innocence," Betty Grable, Jean Parker. 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55. "Blind Date," Ann Sothern, 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph, 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda, Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12:37, 3:37, 6:43, 9:58.

Kenmore—"Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich. 2:45, 6, 9:40. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas, Ruth Hussey. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "A Hunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:35. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:20.

Old South Newsreel—"Hitler's Plan." "Mr. Strauss Takes a Walk," Kaltenborn and McCrary, shorts, newsreels. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:30.

Paramount — "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:30, 9:20.

R. K. O. Boston—"Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and John Payne. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:05. Stage show: 12:25, 3:30, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:15. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

South Station Theater—"Kate Smith." "The Incredible Stranger," "Sports," "Another Film of the Speaking Animals," "Ray Whitley and His Singing Cowboys," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennet, John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 2:40, 5:20, 8:30.

Telepix—"Mr. Blabbermouth," "Swan Lake Ballet," "Kitchen Quiz," "Aslab's Races," "The Incredible Stranger," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Moscow Strikes Back," commentary by Edward G. Robinson. 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8, 10:25. "Youth on Parade." Ruth Terry. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9.

Tremont—"David Harum." 9:10 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:20. "Sullivan's Travels," Veronica Lake. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10:05.

Uptown—"Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 2:40, 6:05, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 9:05, 11:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 1:55, 8. "They All Kissed the Bride." Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche. 3:20, 9:20. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:50, 7:50.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Mississippi Gambler." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 3:35, 8:30. "There's One Born Every Minute," Peggy Moran, Tom Brown. 2:35, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason, Jack Durant. 1:20, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Ten Gentleman from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2, 8.

Strand: "Cross Road," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

University: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "New Wine," Ilona Massey, "They Raid by Night," Lyle Talbot. 2, 7.

Strand: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche, Lynn Bari. 3:23, 9:23. "Battle of Midway." 3:04, 9:04.

Codman Square: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer. 3:24, 8:13. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 2:05, 7, 9:45.

Park: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:50, 7:45.

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Hyde Park: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. 2, 8.

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LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:30, 8:13. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 3, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. "On the Sunny Side." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 1:40, 5:04, 8:28. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 2:47, 6:11, 9:35.

Mystic: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. Continuous from 1:45-11 p. m.

Maplewood: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 3:20, 9:05. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 2:15, 8.

Strand: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 3:25, 8:30. "Top Sergeant," Don Terry. 2:15, 7, 9:50.

Orpheum: "The Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 1:55, 8. "They All Kissed the Bride." Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 1:55, 8.

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SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Sunny," Anna Neagle. "We Go Fast," Ray Bolger, John Carroll. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Walter Pidgeon. "I Was Framed." 2, 8.

Strand: "Navy Blue and Gold," Robert Young, James Stewart. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Her Cardboard Lover," Robert Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

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WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Primrose Path," Ginger Rogers, Joel McCrea. 2:06, 7:54. "It Happened One Night," Claudette Colbert, Clark Gable. 3:42, 9:30.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Who Is Hope Schuyler," J. Allen, Jr. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 3:47, 8:07. "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 2:10, 6:30, 9:47.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

MAJESTIC • *Positively* 3 WEEKS ONLY
★ ★ R. H. BURNSIDE PRESENTS ★ ★
The Boston Comic Opera Company in
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!
"TRIAL BY JURY" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE"
DOUBLE BILL . . . 6 PERFORMANCES
WILL OPEN
SUNDAY NIGHT!
SPECIAL COLUMBUS DAY MATINEE AT 2:30
MON. MAT. & EVE.—TUESDAY EVE.—WED. MAT. & EVE.
LAST 2 TIMES! Matinee Today . . Tonight 8:30
"PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
OPENS TOMORROW EVENING 4 TIMES ONLY!
"IOLANTHE"
THURSDAY EVE.—FRIDAY EVE. SATURDAY MAT. and EVE.
ALL STAR CAST
GREAT SINGING CHORUS
• Evenings (incl. Sunday): 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
• Wed. Mat.: 55c, 85c, $1.10; Columbus Day & Sat. Mat.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65 (All Prices Include Tax)

PLYMOUTH • Evs. 8:30—Mat. Tom'w
SEASON'S FIRST COMEDY HIT
"Thoroughly Enjoyable."—Hughes, Herald. "Audience Roared Approval."—Eager, Trav.
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
Flora Robson
in
DAMASK CHEEK
By John van Druten (author of "THE DISTAFF SIDE" and "OLD ACQUAINTANCE") and Lloyd Morris.
Evs. 55c-$2.75; Thurs. Mat. 55c-$1.65; Sat. Mat. 55c-$2.20 (Tax Incl.)

WILBUR • Evs. 8:30—Mat. Today
Oscar Serlin presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse
with PERCY WARAM and MARGALO GILLMORE
Evs.: $1.10-$2.75—Wed.-Sat. Mats. 85c-$2.20

COLONIAL—Beg. Mon., Oct. 12. Mats. Thurs. Sat.
The THEATRE GUILD presents
MR. SYCAMORE
A New Comedy by KETTI FRINGS
Based on a story by Robert Ayre
WITH
LILLIAN GISH
STUART ERWIN
CLAIBORNE FOSTER

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
OPENING CONCERTS
This Fri. 2:30—Sat. 8:15
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor

BOSTON
HANDICRAFT SHOW
AND NEW ENGLAND
FOLK FESTIVAL
Oct. 6 thru 18
11 A.M. to 11 P.M.
Folk Festival at 3:30 and 8:30
(21 different nationalities represented)
Arts, Crafts and Customs (over 100) at work and Exhibits of America's finest crafts
Admission 55 cts.
Reserved Seats $1.10, $1.65. Tax Included

BOSTON GARDEN
BALLET
Ballet Theatre—Opera House—Oct. 14-17
Wed. thru Sat. Evs's & Sat. Mat. $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 75c — POPULAR THUR. MAT. 75c to $2.20.
NOTE TICKETS
215 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq. Beg. Fri. also at WILBUR Theatre
John Martin, foremost authority on the Dance, gives a free lecture at Public Library, THIS SAT. at 3; Public invited.
RACHMANINOFF
Opening Aaron Richmond's Symphony Hall Celebrity Series. Sun. Aft., Oct. 25
TICKETS AT SYMPHONY HALL
CELEBRITY SERIES TICKETS at great price saving, 200 PIERCE BLDG., COPLEY SQ.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY
Greer GARSON
Walter PIDGEON
MRS. MINIVER

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES
TREMONT — Veronica Lake, Sullivan's Travels — DAVID HARUM
NORMANDIE — Guy Kibbee, Scattergood Rides High — ISLE OF MISSING MEN
BIJOU — Jane Bryan, Richard Arlen — TORPEDO BOAT
NEWSREEL — OLD SOUTH — LATEST NEWS — HITLER'S PLAN
SQUARE — Mys. 1000 — Glasses & Cosmetics — Belle Starr — TO BE OR NOT TO BE
UPHAMS — TAL. 6000 — Remember the Day Gentleman at Heart — FREE COSMETICS

CARY GRANT
JEAN ARTHUR
RONALD COLMAN
"TALK OF THE TOWN"
—plus—
"ATLANTIC CONVOY"
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM

IT IS THE GREATEST PICTURE EVER MADE!
THIS IS WAR! . . . the TRUTH!
NOW PLAYING
"MOSCOW STRIKES BACK"
TRANS-LUX

NEWSREEL
OLD SOUTH THEATRE, WASH. ST.
STARTS FRIDAY 8:30 P. M.
THE FIGHTING FRENCH
THE MARCH OF TIME

SOUTH STATION
KATE SMITH • RAY WHITLEY • 2 Hrs. of HORSE RACING • TRACK • PROGRAM
EDGAR KENNEDY • 2 CARTOONS

PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
NOW
JAMES CAGNEY
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Brian DONLEVY • Macdonald CAREY • Robert PRESTON
"WAKE ISLAND"
Plus "A-HAUNTING WE WILL GO"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION — RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — ROCKEFELLER CENTER
Charles BOYER • Rita HAYWORTH • Ginger ROGERS
Henry FONDA • Charles LAUGHTON • Edward G. ROBINSON
Paul ROBESON • Ethel WATERS • "ROCHESTER"
"TALES OF MANHATTAN"
A 20TH CENTURY FOX PICTURE
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "WORDS AND MUSIC" BY IRVING BERLIN—
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADV

Even Old Houses Can Be Remodeled Easily and Inexpensively During Wartime

Converted 'Victorian' Home 'Pride of the Neighborhood'

Remodeling of old houses having replaced in importance the building of new homes "for the duration" home owners are asking how it is done and what are the costs. While costs of converting differ somewhat throughout the country, some of the answers are provided in a series of articles, of which this is the first, to run consecutively on this page.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That old house with the leaky roof and outmoded kitchen may not be as hard or as expensive to fix up as you think . . . give modern research a try at renovation and presto, you may have the prize dwelling on your street.

That is the claim sounded by dozens of large-scale manufacturers of modern equipment like the United States Gypsum Company which recently converted an ugly vintage of the Victorian era in Park Ridge, Ill., into the "pride of the neighborhood" as a test case.

Like a page torn from the Cinderella fable of glorified transformation, building engineers have done to the former architectural monstrosity in Park Ridge what the slipper did for Cinderella. Almost overnight, they have developed a thing of beauty that was rapidly deteriorating into a hopeless relic of flagrant inattention.

Small-Cut Panes

The projecting front porch was first to come off. Projecting eaves were then shaved off close to the house. Windows were graced with small-cut panes. A new door welcomes rather than repulses the visitor . . . And inside, well, that's a merry-go-round of built-in features, practical utilization of former wasted alcoves, now kitchen cabinets, cleverly inserted breakfast nook, concealed flues that were once visible eye-disturbers, basement recreation room and colourfully painted walls.

The Gypsum engineers say there are 111 home repair jobs they can do that average less than $200 apiece, anyone of which will go a long way towards making a home more livable. The house they used for experimental purposes was a seven-room place of the vintage of 1880 from which emerges one of the most exhaustive studies in remodeling ever offered to the public.

One of the highest costs was found to be the repair and maintenance of siding. To reduce maintenance expense, the old, deteriorating, wood siding was covered over with glatex asbestos-cement siding. The material cost was $235, and required 79 carpenter hours to install.

Fixing the leaking roof was most important. Asphalt shingles costing $106 were required for this house, plus 39 man hours of labor.

Another important change was the redistribution of utility purposes, the living room being utilized for dining space at one end, and the regular dining room being converted into an extra bedroom for possible rental to defense workers, or for a study.

Structural changes in the dining-living room called for a picture window, closing one side window to gain wall space, widening the door and hiding the chimney . . . all accomplished for less than $200, including redecorating and replastering walls and ceilings, where needed.

Where walls and ceilings are badly cracked, recommendations were made for covering with sheetrock right over the old surfaces. That job would be one of the first to tackle if the conditions are bad.

Food Storage Room

Other jobs listed within the 111 projects studied by the the Gypsum company were as follows:

"Add a front entrance closet; resurface cracked or damaged walls; insulate (the government wants you to save fuel and this is the way to do it); modernize old windows with new sash and trim; refinish old floors or resurface them with linoleum or mosaic type materials.

"Line closets; add built-in features to closets; cover old doors with hardboard, to make flush type; add tacking board of Weatherwood in boy's room; add mirrored doors to long closets to get triplicate mirror effect; make linen closet; use space under low, sloping roofs for shelves and concealed storages.

"Build dormer to give light and add head room over tub, stool. lavatory, or where needed; widen treads of dangerously narrow steps; paint and redecorate rooms—right over most wallpaper with washable materials; cover basement ceiling with sheetrock; make food storage room; build recreation room."

Hedrich-Blessing Studio

This Park Ridge, Ill., house had all the failings of a conventional dwelling built in the Gay Nineties when United States Gypsum Company research experts tackled the job of remodeling. Lower: The house looked like this when the engineers found it; leaky roof, interior projections, old-time kitchen, cracked ceilings, etc. Upper: After the job was finished any modern family would gladly move in.

Postwar Interest Will Center on Farms

By Robert Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—After the war, prospective home owners' interest will center on farms, suburbs which, by virtue of the airplane, will bring any country site within a "couple of hundred miles" of any city, and rehabilitated city communities, according to Joseph P. Day, outstanding figure in the real estate field and head of the company here that bears his name.

"Not everybody is going to turn farmer in the good days that are sure to come, but an ever-increasing number of home-hungry families will assuredly look away from crowded city streets toward the suburbs," Mr. Day said in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor correspondent today. "This move toward greatly increased suburban home ownership was under way on a large scale when temporarily interrupted by the war."

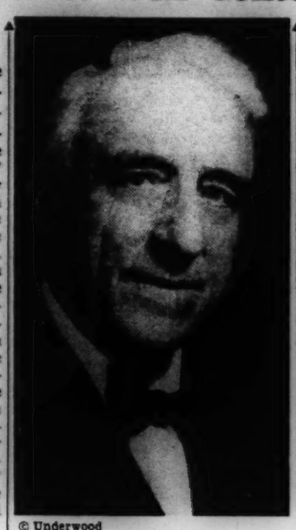
By "suburbs," Mr. Day said, he meant places that could be reached by "air commutation."

"If your work is in New York, your year-round home might well be on the shore of a Finger Lake in central New York State—on Cape Cod or any place else within a couple of hundred miles as the heliocopter or airplane flies," he held. "Thus, here again, an invention affects the future of country real estate and certainly gives the prospective home owner and investor something to think about."

The post-war period will also see a heightened interest in farms, Mr. Day held, adding that young men in the armed service with whom he had talked indicated a wish to own a piece of land of their own where they could raise their own poultry and livestock and grow vegetables.

"In addition, in the years to come, America will be called upon to an even greater degree than ever before to feed most of the world's people," he stressed. "Without attempting to go into the economics of the situation, I feel certain that the products of American farms, orchards and ranches will be even more indispensable to an even larger portion of the world's population than they have ever been in the past, and this condition is certain to exist for an indefinitely long period.

"When the time comes, World War II veterans should find it as simple to acquire a farm through some governmental agency as dirt farmers do today through the sound and simple plans worked out by several life insurance companies."



© Underwood
Joseph P. Day

Analyzing city real estate, Mr. Day said that slum clearance followed by the erection of attractive, low-cost community developments, typified by the huge Parkchester development in the Bronx and the Federal Housing Authority's work, were shaping the mold for future city construction.

"On the other hand, there will be many low-income families who want to have their own detached homes," he added. "For them there will be ready well designed and good looking pre-fabricated houses that can be erected by two men, and they should eventually cost only from $500 to $800 per room, and remember that the new factor "plastic" is going to be a big future factor. The vacated slum areas may well be transformed into playgrounds, parks, swimming pools or ariports for private planes as well as for air omnibuses."

When the war ends, there is certain to be an unprecedented demand for the products of American factories, just as there will be for products of American farms, Mr. Day emphasized, adding that this will necessitate "an equally unprecedented demand for structrues in which to make, warehouses and sell these products."

The nationally-known realtor and auctioneer recommended the formation of a $100,000,000 mortgage company operated on a national basis to play the same part in the field of real estate investment as the New York Stock Exchange does in the field of corperation security investment. He also advocated that the Federal Government guarantee mortgages of a limited size, just as it now guarantees bank deposits up to $5,000.

"If you have the unbounded confidence that I have in the future of this counrty—if you believe, as I do, that the years to come will be full of even greater achievements and opportunities than the years that have gone," he continued, "then there can be only one answer to any question concerning the prospects of real estate after the war. For what is the United States in the last analysis but real estate—for the most part the composite real estate owned, leased or farmed by all men and women who have confidence in the country's destiny? In a word, the future of real estate is inextricably bound up with the future of the United States."

Mr. Day has been active in the real estate field for nearly four decades, his transactions including sales and auctions having exceeded $4,000,000,000, ranging from small wedges in New York City to tracts of thousands of acres in western Canada and the United States. He handled the auctioning of the 940-acre estate of the late Charles M. Schwab in Loretta, Pa. on last Saturday.

'Do Not Take Signs,' Richmond Man's Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, Va.

E. F. Schmidt, President of the Richmond Real Estate Exchange, has requested over-enthusiastic "scrappers" not to take down the metal "For Sale" signs standing on vacant lots.

"It's not that real estate men are unpatriotic," Mr. Schmidt said. "We are all entering wholeheartedly into the scrap drive, but those signs are absolutely irreplaceable at this time, and, of course, serve as the only evidence that a lot is for sale."

Portland Officials Aghast At Kaiser Recruiting Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 7—With shipyard workmen and their families who have recently come to Portland already sleeping in tents, parked cars and on pool tables because of the lack of housing facilities, City officials are aghast at the problems springing from the current efforts of Henry J. Kaiser, master ship builder, to recruit 20,000 addition ship workers in New York City for the Portland yards.

City Commissioner William A. Bowes predicted: "If 20,000 more shipyard workers get here before Jan. 1 they'll have to sleep in the middle of the streets."

C. M. Gartrell, Chairman of the Portland Housing Authority, said: "There just isn't any place to put 20,000 more workmen."

The population of the City has grown by more than 70,000 since 1940, according to the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and most of the growth has come in the last six months. Best estimates of the population of the City at present are 375,394. The Portland retail area, which lies within a 40-mile radius of the City center, has grown from 548,000 in 1940 to 703,109 in September, 1942.

Because most of the growth has come in recent months when private construction of houses and apartments has fallen off each day, the City has been unable to build as fast as new residents have arrived.

Some 27,000 housing units of various types have been authorized by the Government for construction in the Portland-Vancouver, Wash., industrial area, but 16,000 of them will not be ready until the first of next year.

Commissioner Bowes was critical of Mr. Kaiser's recruitment of outside help in such vast quantities at this time. He declared the shipbuilder was putting "the cart before the horse" by bringing in thousands of additional workers before adequate preparation has been made for them. He predicted that the overnight migration of huge numbers of workmen would "give us a police, housing, welfare and transportation problem we cannot handle."

Mr. Gartrell said he understood the Kaiser Company was attempting to obtain more Federal housing for Portland at the present time but he pointed out that even if dormitories or other living units were approved immediately they would not be ready for occupancy before six weeks at the earliest.

Negroes are among the thousands lured to the City who have no adequate housing facilities. Police Inspector Leon V. Jenkins estimated that Portland's chief Negro section has increased in population from 2,000 to 5,000 in recent months. Most of them have been able to find some type of housing: spare rooms, basements, attics, store buildings or other, but some have found it necessary to sleep on billiard tables, using clothing for blankets and pillows, while a few have slept in motorcars.

The hall of the Colored Elks will be prepared as a dormitory in the near future when 50 cots are moved in.

J. C. Capt, Director of the U. S. Census Bureau, said that if every home-owner in the City would rent all the spare rooms in his house, 58,000 more persons could be accommodated. However, response to full-page newspaper advertisements by shipyards for additional rooms in private dwellings has not been great despite statements in advertisements that "last night 500 men with their families slept in cars because they had no other place to go."

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Demountable House Warning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—That demountable house which everyone is talking about as the solution to defense housing problems may not be as easy to move when the war is over as most people think, W. L. Lowndes, director of the School of Architecture, for the International Correspondence Schools, warned today.

Many ready-to-erect houses, he said, are being put up with the thought that when peace returns it will be a simple matter to knock the houses down and transport them back to the home town or to some more desirable locality. These people, he added, do not realize that the costs of such transportation will be great, and the plumbing, a considerable part of the foundation and other service features may have to be scrapped.

Mr. Lowndes gave the following reasons why he believed the demountable structures would not hold much value after the war:

1. Most war workers and their families will wish to get away from any reminders of the congestion and uncertainties of wartime living.

2. To get a roof over their heads and to keep the family intact, workers have accepted living conditions they would not choose normally. They do not think such housing constitutes the more abundant life they have been fighting to preserve.

3. In many instances, the cost of moving the prefabricated house to a new location may equal the cost of new and even better materials that will be available in a new community.

4. Prefabricated houses usually are fashioned of lightweight materials. Because of this, and the hard wear they receive, most of them will be too worn to justify removal to new sites.

5. People will accept mass-production houses in wartime, but they will want to express more individuality when the war emergency ends.

Mr. Lowndes also pointed out that postwar labor will be eager to build new homes. Newer and better materials will be available; and the result will be more comfortable and pleasant houses for all.

Dean Sees Boom Coming

NEW YORK (AP)—An unprecedented building boom that will create a new physical world after the war was forecast here by Leopold Arnaud, Dean of the Columbia University School of Architecture.

"The ever changing processes, methods, and materials which are being developed daily during the war period," Dean Arnaud said in a report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, "will have a profound influence upon the physical aspect of the postwar world.

"New forms that were in their earliest embryonic phase only a few years ago are developing rapidly, and are already quite generally accepted. Although applied at present to machines of war, it is inevitable that, eventually, they will be applied to the requirements of peace.

"Industrialists, economists, and designers are aware of these elements of change, and are actively preparing by study and experiment for the period of activity which lies ahead. It is conceded, therefore, that building activity in the near future will be tremendous in scope, and because the changes in methods and forms will be drastic and general it should be a period of great creative fecundity. New methods, new materials, new problems, new social and economic requirements will produce not only a new era, but also a new physical world.

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Only Dartmouth and Boston College Give Bright Picture to Local Football

Glasgow Paper For Baseball

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 7

Under the heading, "No Blues in St. Louis," the Glasgow Herald published a 500-word editorial on the World Series victory of the St. Louis Cardinals.

"Most people in Britain don't know a home run from a jeep," it said, "but we are not now so unwise as to sneer at baseball as grown-up Rounders (a children's game in Britain).

"We shall be grateful for the Americans, be they from St. Louis or New York, who hit home runs against Hitler."

Coast Bowl Game Again Considered

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 7 (AP)—The Executive Committee of the Tournament of Roses Association will meet Friday to consider the possibility of holding the annual Rose Bowl football game next New Year's Day.

Dr. William Dunkerley, Secretary of the Association, said the committee will meet with Percy Locey, Chairman of the Pacific Coast Conference Rose Bowl Committee.

North Carolina

This year's Rose Bowl game, between Oregon State and Duke University, was played in Durham, N. C., because of the Army's restriction on crowds.

Yesterday Sen. McNary (R, Ore.) made public at Washington a statement from Secretary of War Stimson saying restrictions on the size of public gatherings on the West Coast have been eliminated, with a few exceptions.

Troop Movements

The exceptions are areas near aircraft plants, major naval and military establishments and adjacent highways which may be required for troop movements.

Dr. Dunkerley said that no Rose parade with flower-decked floats will be held in any event, but that any parade will be military in nature and not intended to attract the huge crowds of former years.

Dodger Pitcher Stars On Naval Air Base Team

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP) — The Brooklyn Dodgers should be interested in this. One of their baseball hirelings, left-hander Joe Hatten, is carving himself a slice of fame pitching for the Naval Reserve Air Base team here.

Hatten's latest feat was a no-hit no-run game against the San Francisco Kenneally Yanks. Only two men reached first base, one of them twice, on walks. Only one ball was hit to the outfield. Opposing Hatten on the mound was Carl De Rose, owned by the New York Yankees, who allowed four hits, but lost the game 3-0.

Sailor Hatten has won 15 out of 16 games pitched.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

When Will We See Another?

Now that the World Series has been written into the records, baseball is wondering when it will see another one.

Prompted, no doubt, by the Office of Defense Transportation ban on all special trains and cars for sports purposes, a majority of the big league critics who followed the Cardinals and Yankees through their colorful battle agreed that it might be some time before another October series is played.

In fact, there are many learned gentlemen of the press who maintain that big league baseball will fold completely for the duration, with the decision being brought about through a combination of lack of transportation, the war manpower board's work or fight ultimatum, the priorities on equipment and the scarcity of players.

Large Groups

Under the existing conditions, it is almost impossible for a major league outfit to travel—take those long jumps between Boston and St. Louis, or New York and Chicago—without special cars. Not that the players, officials and writers are too good to ride in regular pullmans with other passengers. But normally a major club carries 25 players, two coaches, a manager, a secretary and several newspapermen. With trains jammed as they are today, it would be impossible for these large groups—and there are 16 major teams—to move around the country as in the past.

Too, it remains a mystery how these teams are going to get enough men to carry on the high standard of big league ball another year. For example, consider the Yankees. Red Ruffing has made application to join the air corps. Bill Dickey intends to cram enough solo work into the next few months to qualify as a flying instructor. Joe Gordon is trying for a commission in Commander Tom Hamilton's pre-flight division. Even if he fails in that directon, Joe's physical education degree from the University of Oregon should get him a spot somewhere.

All Being Hit

Both Phil Rizzuto and Buddy Hassett are going into the Navy. Joe Di Maggio will try to get in. Before the first of the year, others will be going. The Cardinals, as well, will lose Beazley, Slaughter and many more. Being a young team, they are a cinch to be broken up by next spring. And the same holds true right down the line, with all clubs losing men in bunches.

The one bright spot in the World Series for the baseball people was the attendance. Never before had so many fans paid their way into a five-game series. Also, many thousands of service men and civilians looked on through the eyes and voices of radio broadcasters. The games were shortwaved to all parts of the world where our American boys are stationed in this war effort.

Short of Prime

This is said with no intent to minimize the war effort, of course, but it is a shame that this Cardinal team will not be able to carry on in 1943. Perhaps the most popular world champions of all time, these Red Birds, because of their youth, are probably two or three years short of their prime as a unit. Given a chance, they might go on to be one of the greatest outfits in National League history—a power as dominant in their circuit as the Yanks have been in the American.

Coming in normal times, this Cardinal triumph would be hailed everywhere as a great thing for baseball. What Ed Barrow refused to do and what the American League couldn't do, the St. Louis boys did in the brief space of six days—they broke up the Yankees. The public is wholeheartedly in favor of the wrecking job and with the way it was accomplished.

The Cards are a clean, exceedingly fast, alert defensive club, run by one of the nicest fellows who ever crashed big league managerial ranks. Billy Southworth, by bringing that young club through an amazing late drive, ranks with the top pilots of modern times. He was the real spark of the Red Birds.

Cardinal Fans Greet Players In Homecoming

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7 (AP)—Most baseball clubs would be content just listening to the applause for this year's accomplishments—but not those saucy St. Louis Cardinals.

They arrived home yesterday, these new World Champions, and the highlight of the impromptu show put on by 25,000 fans was Manager Billy Southworth's promise: "We hope to give you another championship club next year."

The band blurted out with "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," as bands always do, when the train bearing the Cardinals hissed to a stop. The idea was good, but not quite accurate. Missing were Outfielder Stan Musial, Catcher Ken O'Dea, and Pitcher Lloyd Moore, all of whom had dropped off at their respective homes.

Hopp Is Scout

First to pop out of the train was First Baseman Johnny Hopp. Apparently he was sent out as a scout, to see what the team could expect, for the others held back while Hopp was pummeled, backslapped, and congratulated by the happy fans.

When they saw Hopp escape with his life, the rest ventured forth to be greeted by Missouri's Governor, Forrest C. Donnell, and St. Louis' Mayor, William D. Becker.

Practically everyone made a speech, none of which is expected to be included in "famous orations of history." But the good-humored crowd found it all wonderful.

Coach Gonzales

Mike Gonzales, the coach who found his way from Cuba to St. Louis, got a big hand for his remarks. Mused Mike: "They no surprise me. Best club in baseball. Only half United States know it Sept. 27. Now everybody, he know it."

The greatest ovation was saved for Pitcher Johnny Beazley. His pitching accounted for two of the four victories over the New York Yankees.

Warneke Missed Chance to Share In World Series

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 (AP)—Lonnie Warneke, the Ol' Arkansas humming bird, had the right to sing the St. Louis Blues today.

For five years Warneke was a pitcher for the St. Louis Cardinals. He came to the Cubs last July at the $7,500 waiver price, lost a chance of sharing in the World Series glory and cash.

In the Chicago City Series just ended, Warneke was the losing pitcher in two of the four games the Cubs lost.

Had he remained with the Cards, Warneke would have collected $6,192 for the World Series. His share in the City Series: approximately $220—a difference of $5,794.

Cuba, Mexico Win

HAVANA, Cuba, Oct. 7 (AP)—The United States entrant in the Amateur baseball World Series was defeated, 20 to 0, yesterday by Cuba for its third setback in four starts while the Venezuelan nine blanked Mexico, 5 to 0.

The score by innings:

Cuba	3	0	1	0	5	5	3	2	1	—20	21	2
United States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	3

Delmonte and Pieltas, Sanchez; Tierce, Mayo, Coker, Shrader, Hurt, Womack and Sweeting, Mobley.

Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5	6	3
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	2

Hernandez and Vento, Ponseca; Lopez, Cardoso and Alvarez.

Clippings Go Out If Chicago Cagers Win

CHICAGO (AP)—Coach Kyle Anderson has a special reason why he wants his University of Chicago basketbal lteam to win some games i nthe 1942-43 season.

The Maroons didn't win a single one of their 15 Western Conference games last year, but Anderson says he hopes to get into the win column this season. He said:

"Then we'll mail a clipping to all of our boys on the various fighting fronts with this notation: 'Don't get discouraged. Look at the odds we overcame.'"

Break Up the Cardinals?

Associated Press

Baseball Partnership Near End?

Sam Breadon (left), President and Owner of the St. Louis Cardinals, and Branch Rickey (right), General Manager, may dissolve their famous and long-standing partnership at the helm of the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team, if undenied rumors are true. The split is said to be expected.

Branch Rickey Heading Toward Brooklyn Club?

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—While the World Champion St. Louis Cardinals arrived home for a rousing civic welcome, their General Manager of the past 17 seasons—Branch Rickey, Sr.—remained in New York and lent emphasis to the report that he might be with the Brooklyn Dodgers next year.

L. S. MacPhail recently resigned both as General Manager and President of the Dodgers to accept a commission as Lieutenant Colonel in the Army. Rickey's contract with the Cardinals expires Dec. 31.

Along with Rickey, George Weiss, General Manager of the New York Yankees' farm system, and Earl Mann, Vice-President of the Atlanta Club in the Southern Association, also were being mentioned for the Brooklyn positions in post-World Series gossip.

Asked to comment on reports he would be with the Dodgers in the future, Rickey replied that up to now "I have given no thought to next year, but now I feel I must. That is all I can say at present."

Sam Breadon, owner of the Cardinals, disclosed during the series that he had given the Brooklyn club permission to negotiate with Rickey, whose son already is the manager of the Dodger farm chain.

Football Teams Arrange Plans To Meet Travel

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Travel restrictions, which have threatened the existence of such gridiron masterpieces as the annual Army-Navy game, have brought the 1942 edition of the Yale-Princeton series, the country's oldest continuous rivalry, to New York.

The move followed by only two days the effective date of the ODT's ban on special trains for sports events.

And it preceded by only a few minutes a statement from the U. S. Naval Academy that it, like the U. S. Military Academy, would move its students to coming football contests by boat.

By Steamboat

Capt. L. S. (Pop) Perry, the Naval Academy Athletic Director, said that a Chesapeake Bay steamboat would move 1,600 of the Middies to Philadelphia for the Navy-Penn game on Oct. 17. Last week the Army athletic officers announced that Hudson River boats would be utilized to bring the Cadets to New York for games.

In explaining the Yale-Princeton switch in midseason, Acting Athletic Director Asa Bushnell said "the move was actuated by a desire to adhere to the spirit as well as the letter of the government transportation regulation."

Three In New York

The game will be played on Nov. 14, its original date, on Baker Field, Columbia University. Previously Princeton moved two other games to New York's Yankee Stadium, playing Navy there Saturday and Army on Nov. 21.

Although both Army and Navy officials have expressed confidence that their football teams will oppose each other next month in Philadelphia it is also known that they have shown concern over the transportation problem. Forty-two special trains were run from New York City to Philadelphia last fall and six extra trains operated from the Washington-Baltimore area to Philadelphia.

Leafs Buy Hill

TORONTO, Oct. 7 (AP)—Mel Hill, right wing for the now defunct Brooklyn Americans of the National Hockey League, was purchased yesterday by the Toronto Maple Leafs for an undisclosed amount of cash.

Grid Huddles by U. S. Teams Unpopular With Australians

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Australians have found United States troops remarkably similar in their ways to the people Down Under—until it comes to football.

General MacArthur's men are making baseball and basketball more popular, and their speech is already influencing Australians' pronunciation. They may even convert our citizens to pronouncing tomato as tomayto (instead of tomahto), but their football games leave Australian crowds as cold as if the grandstands were igloos.

This is not because of any shortcomings in the doughboys' play, but is simply a revelation of how greatly two sport-loving nations differ in their outlook on football.

To Australian eyes, American football, despite its admirable ball-handling, its vigor, and its short bursts of speed, is the nearest that teams playing in the open air can get to chess—even if there are no longitudinal lines on the field to covert the gridiron into checker board squares.

Fairly Tolerant

As Australians are fairly tolerant about what football ought to be—they pay to see four sorts: national rules, soccer, and two kinds of rugby—there is a reason for their remaining unmoved by the American game. It is the huddle.

They stare as stonily at huddles as a movie fan would stare if an unconventional producer interposed still-life studies at intervals in a quick-action film. More important than their impatience with the suspended animation of the players' pow-wows, they feel that the huddle substracts more from football than it adds.

Such a thought might bring pitying headshakes from grid experts, but it arises from a basic difference in football principles. Chief object of all Australian football is the break-through, not positional struggles to gain five or 10 yards of territory at a time.

When a team gets the initiative, it goes all-out to force an opening for scoring, whether the goal-line is 25 or 125 yards away. The attackers press without pause, trying to bustle the harried defenders into error.

To halt the onslaught mid-way, and go into a huddle about the next play, would be to relax the pressure, give the retreating team time to reform, and (as the communiques say) to take up prepared positions according to plan.

Striking Examples

American troops have seen striking examples of how the break-through policy sharpens the initiative of individual players so that they instinctively go for the main chance.

In the annual City vs. Country rugby league match at Sydney, rural Winger Merv Denton was 100 yards down the field when Full-back Dick Johnson whipped the ball across to him, near the sideline. Full-tilt up the field sped Denton, swerving, dummying, feinting, and brushing off half a dozen would-be tacklers, until his 100-yard gallop carried him, panting and triumphant, across the line for a touchdown.

Among the spectators was Leon Isanuk, a former Colorado University footballer and basketballer, who said: "Say, fans in the States would have pulled the stands to pieces after a run like that."

More break-throughs are gained by concerted plays than by such individual sorties. The main point is that the moves are largely impromptu. One tactic merges swiftly into another, and the thread would be lost if the players paused for a huddle.

Quick Thinking

The success of concerted break-throughs depends first on quick thinking, then on how well the men have learned their team-plays beforehand.

Coach Jerry Brien shows his Canterbury team how by grouping them around an indoor model field, on which he deploys doll-size backs and forwards. Then the players rehearse the moves on the training ground.

But the whole strategy is flexible and opportunistic, so that if the enemy breaks up one team-play the players instantly switch into another. Alongside the blueprinted plays of gridiron, this may seem loose and haphazard, but Australians like it that way.

They like the game to flow, not chug along in jerks and spasms, and—a national trait, shown in other things besides sport—they like to see players show resourcefulness and personal judgment in meeting changing situations, rather than dutiful observance of some preconceived arrangement by the high command on the sidebenches.

Footballers among the U. S. forces, such as Privates Ray E. Vermeulen (Iowa University), Ed. B. Beacham (Arkansas), Marx Denham (West Virginia) and Al Fisher (McKinley High School, St. Louis), were astonished to see Australian players traveling so light—just jerseys, knickers, boots and socks.

But the tempo and nature of the play, especially in the national rules game, banish most of the heavy bullocking which requires grid players to lumber out upholstered like leather couches.

Ray Robinson

Texas League Sent Bumper Rookie Crop To Majors for '43

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—The Texas League sent 27 players to the majors from this season's crop through sales and recalls with prospects of a number of others going up in the baseball draft, Secretary Milton Price said. The draft does not open until December.

Beaumont heads the list with 13, all going to Detroit.

Fort Worth sold Ford Garrison to the Boston Red Sox and Thurman Tucker was recalled by the White Sox. Both are outfielders.

Houston sold Gerald Burmeister, catcher, and Dain Clay, outfielder, to the St. Louis Cardinals, and Paul Dean, pitcher, to Washington.

Oklahoma City sold Bill Voiselle, picher, to the New York Giants.

Chicago Series Again Taken By White Sox Nine

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 (AP)—Winning the Chicago City Series is still strictly a White Sox habit.

The American Leaguers did it again last night at Comiskey Park, defeating the National League Cubs, 4 to 1, to score their eighth straight city championship.

Johnny Humphries, who gave the Cubs six hits in winning last Friday night, turned back the Northsiders with five last night. Lon Warneke attempted to stop the Sox, but gave way after pitching the first five innings. It was the Sox fourth victory in the Series that went six games.

Total attendance was 45,818. The receipts were $46,428.50, of which $16,924.38 went into the players' pool.

Schedule This Week Offers Hope of Improved Outlook

By Web Morse

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Football started none too robustly for local fans so far as victories go. Harvard has been beaten twice, Boston College has won its only game, Holy Cross has trailed twice, Tufts and Boston University have won and lost and Northeastern has not yet begun.

While the Worcester Crusaders are supposedly well proportioned materially, Ank Scanlan, new head coach, has not had sufficient time to remodel a Notre Dame attack to a single wing. More may be expected later from the Purple.

The average layman who chooses to back other teams than Harvard is again critical of Dick Harlow. They read year after year about how good a coach Harlow is and when the Crimson drops its early games they dig in and want to know why? The answer this year is simple—the team is inexperienced and needs time. Another easy answer is the schedule—the Chapel Hill Pre-Flight Cadets and Penn were not exactly gentle openers.

Holmer Has Problem

Walt Holmer out at Boston University has a problem combining the difficulties of Harlow and Scanlan. He is replacing Pat Hanley and has as many as eight freshmen on the firing line for quick experience. Mistakes are natural, but necessary to equip the Terriers for future bookings. The Holmer outfit got by Springfield 6 to 0, but went over the deep end, 25-0, against Syracuse Saturday night at Syracuse.

Fortunately Lew Manly at Tufts has a sense of humor. He is a normally serious individual and a definitely underrated football coach who year after year embarks upon football schedules with a minimum of football material. He dropped his opener to Bowdoin, but last Saturday halted a weak opponent, Middlebury.

Northeastern had its first game canceled, so Coach Foxy Flumere went up to see his freshman eleven beaten by Andover Academy last Saturday. Foxy has taken over the head coaching job in the absence of Jimmy Dunn—now in the Army. His practice schedule is the most unique we know of in football. Because of classes, the freshmen workout at late noon and the varsity in early evening. The two meet only on Saturdays.

B. C. and Dartmouth

The two New England teams now in the running for national prominence are Boston College and Dartmouth. The Eagles have played only one game, crushing West Virginia, 33 to 0, and should continue to produce if overconfidence does not step in. Coach Denny Myers is more than a little wary of just that happening. His first team is good and he is trying to hurry along replacements.

Coach Tuss McLaughry got away to a flying start at Dartmouth by defeating Holy Cross. Last week he toppled a week Miami (Ohio) eleven, but this week his first real test of the season arrives. The Colgate Red Raiders invade Hanover and when it is over Tuss will really know just what to expect from his players for the season.

Over at the Harvard Stadium, Coach Dick Harlow is drilling hurriedly for the coming William & Mary visitors. This team defeated Dartmouth, 3 to 0, last year, and this year has beaten Navy, 3 to 0, and Virginia Tech, 21 to 7. On paper the visitors should win, but those who follow Harvard closely give the Crimson a chance to break into the victory column.

Clemson Invades

Clemson plays the Eagles at Fenway Park and although Boston College has never beaten the Tigers, this Saturday should change that. Tufts may be biting off a sizeable assignment in Bates, conqueror of Trinity, 21 to 12, last Saturday, and the B. U. Terriers entertain Western Maryland, beaten by Gettysburg, 20 to 10, last week. Holy Cross may have a good chance to recuperate against Fort Totten, service eleven.

All told there is a hope that the score sheet for local teams will look a little better after this Saturday.

Sports Roundup Jottings

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—While American soldiers are lend-leasing baseball to the British and Australians (and causing them no end of confusion) we're getting a taste of Rugby in return. . . . A team of Australian and New Zealand Flying Cadets will play a Royal Navy outfit as a preliminary to the Columbia-Brown game Saturday and two squads from the RAF Flying School at Ponca City, Okla., will put on an exhibition for Oklahoma City fans a week later. . . . From all we hear, it's a rough, fast game. . . . Looks as if the football rules, frozen for the duration, will have to be defrosted. The new shift Dick Harlow uncovered at Harvard makes the current offside ruling look rather silly and Lou Little, head of the Coaches' Advisory Committee, will ask to have it changed.

* * *

A lot of fellows would be willing to give the shirts off their backs to help win the war, but the Reds' Johnny Vander Meer actually did it. . . . After pitching a benefit exhibition game in Jersey the other day, Johnny contributed the shirt of his baseball uniform to be raffled off. . . . It went to the day's biggest war bond buyer.

* * *

Lieut. Commander Bill Reinhart, former George Washington U. Athletic Director, once recommended Stan Musial to the Yankees after he failed to get him for the G. W. basketball team, but by the time a Yank scout arived the Cards already had signed him. . . . When he spotted Scribe Herb Goren, who had been traveling with the Giants, Coach Earle Combs of the Yanks suggested, "Maybe you could tell us how to pitch to Kurowski." . . . After that last inning Goren could have—four straight balls.

* * *

Lieut. Col. "Cec" Merritt, Canada's first winner of the Victoria Cross in this war, used to be quite a Rugby player in Vancouver and one story is that he once ran into the grandstand at top speed and shifted the whole thing six inches . . . . Ralph Fife, former Pitt guard who played for the Eastern Army All Stars, is in both the Army and the Navy. He was drafted after he had applied for a Navy commission, which came through the other day, so now he's trying to clear away the red tape and change uniforms. . . . One reason why you never heard of Bill Schatzer and Bill Kolens, who have been starring for Bernie Bierman's Iowa Seahawks, is that both failed to pass Northwestern entrance requirements.

Teacher-Pupil Grid Contest

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7 (AP)—Having temporarily ceased writing to each other—it'll be resumed after Saturday's game—it should be news to Teacher George Munger, University of Pennsylvania coach, that his star pupil, Howie Odell, new Yale football boss, yesterday rated the Philadelphia Quakers "at least two touchdowns better" than the sons of Eli.

"We're not conceding anything," said Odell, Munger's assistant during the past four years, "but Penn ought to enter the game a big favorite."

Wasn't Kidding

Odell frankly insisted he wasn't kidding about what the Quakers should be able to do.

Whether Penn will be able to do it, however, remains to be seen, so far as Odell is concerned, and that's where Yale isn't conceding a thing. In fact, he hopes to show teacher up, despite the self-proclaimed odds.

Yale rolled to a 33-6 opening game victory over Lehigh last week, and while Odell and his squad were happy over the triumph, they weren't jubilant, realizing they made a flock of mistakes which might have been costly against an eleven like Penn, 19-7 winners over Harvard the past Saturday.

Strong Defense

So expecting to be outmatched and outweighed by their powerful Ivy League rivals, Odell hopes to save the Blue from being completely outplayed, he said, by concentrating on developing a strong defensive game.

The contest promises to be one of the most interesting of the season; both coaches use the same system of play and for four seasons were in complete accord on matters of strategy.

Family Tangle

And although eclipsed by the battle between pupil and teacher, the efforts of Brother Bob Odell, Penn's brilliant ball carrier and punter, to route Brother Howard Odell's charges shouldn't hurt the gate, expected to go above 80,000.

"It took me a little while to adjust my loyalties," smiled the Yale coach, "but even though we haven't much chance of winning, we're going in to try; and we'll do a good job."

While assisting Munger at Penn, Odell watched four Red and Blue elevens wallop Yale; 28-13 last fall.

Wood Wins Golf Title

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Craig Wood, present national open champion, fired a par 210 for 54 holes to win the Metropolitan open golf championship yesterday. Wood, getting a wind-swept birdie two on the 413-yard No. 11 of the afternoon round, added a 71 and a 70 to his 69 of Monday for the winning total.

Al Brosch, Long Island professional, was second with 219. He was the defending champion.

One out of every 135 Americans is a golf player.

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Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 700,900
1942 volume to date 80,385,851
1941 volume to date 107,913,163

Stock Prices Mixed; Gold Shares Weak

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—A steep fall in gold mining shares failed to ruffle the stock market's composure today and the majority of industrial leaders received enough support to hold prices near the previous closings.

A few of the pivotals moved up a point or so, others showed minor gains and some were slightly under water in the final hour. Volume fell short of the average of the last few days, with total transactions at approximtaely 600,000 shares.

The golds were hit by the WPB's order suspending operations throughout the industry so that more equipment and labor would be made available to producers of non-ferrous metals, vital to war production. Homestake came back a little after an early tumble of about 5 points to a new low for the year. McIntyre Porcupine, (a Canadian property) dropped around 2 points, this move reflecting belief the Dominion Government would follow the WPB action.

Yesterday's utility leaders looked somewhat delated as Wall Streeters weighed new tax proposals of the Senate Finance Committee and concluded they would take some of the tax advantages promised earlier in connection with provision for credits against preferred stock dividends.

Although buying generally was far from aggressive, analysts suggetsed the market gave a good account of itself in view of the fog still shrouding the tax bill, with many of the key issues evidencing no inclination to back away materially from their recent tops.

American Can and Allied Chemical were up about a point each at the best. Minor improvement was recorded by Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, Boeing, N. Y. Shipbuilding, Electric Boat, United Aircraft, International Nickel and Cerro de Pasco. Santa Fe and Chesapeake & Ohio slanted lower along with Montgomery Ward, Public Service of N. J. and North America.

Edging a little higher in the curb were Humble Oil, International Petroleum, Glen Alden Coal and American Cyanamid. Lake Shore Mines, Brewster Aero and Wright Hargreaves were down.

Rail Bonds in Lead

Railroad bonds, specially the low-priced items, held the limelight in today's bond market.

While changes were mostly narrow either way among the carriers, other groups had received relatively little attention as the final hour got under way.

Alleghany modified 5s of '44, St. Paul 4½s, Illinois Central refundings and Soo Line consolidated 4s were active, and with the exception of a dip of a point in the first mentioned, all made small progress.

Among foreign dollar loans, Argentine 4½s were a little higher on fair turnover. Australia 4½s were down in light volume. Brazil 8s retreated along with several issues of Chile.

Delaware & Hudson refunds were active among the rails, with a major fractional advance. These bonds mature May 1, next, and traders point out their advance recently, which has nearly doubled their quoted value, coincides with completion of Congress' action on the McLaughlin bill to help railroads come to voluntary agreements with creditors.

Other rail issues in the active sector included St. Paul adjustment 5s, little changed; and the same road's 5s of '75, off a shade; Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F" and the general 4s, each a shade down; New York Central 4½s, little changed; Frisco 4s and 4½s, unchanged and a bit up, respectively; and Southern Railway 4s, sagging.

Penna. Improvement Program Completed

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Pennsylvania Railroad announced completion of a $3,000,000 track improvement program to speed the movement of war materials in the Philadelphia area.

The program includes rearrangement of one yard, completion of a pier, and construction of two new yards—one of them called the "Burma Road" because it is situated in a veritable forest of weeds.

William C. Higginbottom, general manager of the Pennsylvania's Eastern region, said the "Burma Road" makes it possible to unload war freight virtually on the waterfront for shipment to the war zones.

Daily Crude Oil Production Drops

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States declined 230,480 barrels to 3,686,445 for the week ended October 3, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

California production was down 38,000 to 690,750; Eastern Fields, 2,040 to 95,460; Kansas, 14,200 to 282,700; Louisiana, 4,350 to 325,700; Michigan, 600 to 62,400; Oklahoma, 3,000 to 365,550; Texas, 173,150, and East Texas, 69,400.

Stocks Generally Firm in London

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The stock market closed generally firm today in active trading with South American rail issues strong and at the session's best levels.

British funds were steady.

Industrials were higher with home rails firm, oils improved, Kaffirs irregular and diamonds and coppers quiet.

Trend to Total War Output Seen in Mass.

Continuation of a trend toward total war production in Massachusetts manufacturing establishments was reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston in its monthly business review.

The bank based its report on a Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries announcement that 51 per cent of wage-earners employed in manufacturing establishments were engaged wholly in war production in August as compared with 48 per cent in July.

The level of general business activity in New England, the bank said, declined moderately in August compared with July, after allowances had been made for customary seasonal changes.

Sales of 119 New England department stores and apparel shops declined 8.8 per cent in August compared with the corresponding period a year ago. During the first eight months of the year, however, they were up 10.6 per cent.

Cotton mills consumed 97,033 bales of cotton in August as compared with 113,130 in July, a volume reduction of 14.2 per cent, but for the first eight months of the year cumulative consumption was 882,473 bales, or six per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago.

Boot and shoe production was estimated at 12,773,000 pairs in New England for August, 10.5 per cent under July and 20.7 per cent below the figure for the corresponding month a year ago. It was estimated that 115,298,000 pairs were produced in the area during the first eight months of the year, 4.7 per cent under the figure for the corresponding period last year.

Canadian Living Costs Decrease During August

OTTAWA (CP)—A drop of 3/10ths of a point in the official cost-of-living index between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 was reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The figure at the start of last month was 117.4 or 16.5 per cent above the index of 100.8 at the beginning of the war. Since the July 1 index was issued, the decline has amounted to one-half of 1 per cent.

No change will be made in compulsory cost-of-living bonuses to Canadian workers as a result of the Sept. 1 index drop. Bonuses are adjusted each quarter, with the next change due Nov. 15.

"The decline in September (in the index at Sept. 1) was due mainly to lower prices for potatoes, beef, lamb and onions," the bureau said. "These decreases were sufficiently great to overbalance increases for eggs, butter, and oranges, with the result that the food index dropped from 129.6 for Aug. 1 to 128.5 for Sept. 1."

The bureau said other group indexes were unchanged at Sept. 1, with rentals at 111.3, fuel and light at 112.5, clothing at 120.1, home furnishings and services at 117.8 and miscellaneous items at 107.1.

The index does not take account of increases in the price of cigarets and tobacco because of new taxes imposed in the 1942-43 budget.

Lumber Production 9 P. C. Below 1941

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Sept. 26 stood at 128 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 130 per cent.

Production totaled 263,415,000 feet, which was 2 per cent greater than the previous week, and 9 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 269,897,000 feet, which was 1 per cent less than the previous week, and 9 per cent less than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked were for 275,411,000 feet, which was 11 per cent less than the previous week, and 1 per cent less than the corresponding week last year.

G. E. Third Quarter Orders Rise 53 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY — Orders received by General Electric Company during the third quarter of this year amounted to $474,080,000, an increase of 53 per cent over the $310,250,000 received in the corresponding three months last year, Gerard Swope announced.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30, the company's $831,390,000 in the same period a year ago, an increase of 61 per cent.

National Refining Plans To Retire Part of Stock

CLEVELAND (AP)—The National Refining Co. announced a plan to retire part of its $6 cumulative no par prior preferred stock.

Disclosing that sale of some capital assets had made about $250,000 available for this purpose, the company invited holders to state the lowest price they would accept for the stock and said acceptances of the lowest offers would be mailed by Oct. 31. The stock closed on the Cleveland exchange Monday at 50—highest in several years.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	Oct 5
48¾	39	Acme Sti (3)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	Oct 3
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
23¾	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	Oct 5
14	10	Addressog (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	1	36	36	36	
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	16	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
½	⅛	Allegheny Cp	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	Allag pf xw	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
6	3½	All'gpf530ww	9	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Allag pr pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 6
22¼	16	Allag L $1.20a	5	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
5½	3¼	Allas Ind (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 6
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	5	138½	138¼	138½	+1¼
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 6
15⅜	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅛a	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
6½	4	Allied St .45e	9	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+1½
30¼	22	Allis-C M ¾a	8	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	
18¾	14¼	Alpha P C ⅜a	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 1½h	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
63	43	Amarada Pet 2	3	63¼	63¼	63¾	+ ¼
23⅛	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1¾bg	7	44½	43½	43¾	— ⅝
8¼	5⅞	Am B N (.40a)	3	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ⅛a	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	2	27½	27½	27½	— ½
2¼	1⅛	Am Cable & R	9	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
70½	56⅛	Am Can (3)	4	65	63½	65	+1½
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	173	173	173	Oct 6
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	18	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅞
73¼	55½	Am CF pf5¼a	2	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl⅛a	9	19	18¾	18⅞	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Oct 2
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	
6	3⅞	Am Colortype	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	6	16⅝	16½	16½	
14¼	8⅞	Am Distill	9	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Am Ecaus Tll	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	2	5	5	5	+1
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	6	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
38	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	5	38⅜	37½	38⅛	+ ⅜
42¾	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	13	43⅜	41¾	43⅜	+ ⅜
5½	1½	Am & F P 2pf	25	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼a	4	29½	29¾	29¾	Oct 5
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 6
36	32½	Am HL pf (3)	7	32½	32½	32½	Sep 24
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	3	49½	49½	49½	
2	1½	Am Ice	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 5
34	25	Am Ice pf	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	Oct 2
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	Oct 1
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	19	8¾	8½	8⅝	
89½	65	Am Lo pf 5½k	2	81	80¼	80¼	—1¾
12¼	9½	Am M&F .60e	6	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
6⅜	4	Am M & Met	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	5	19½	19½	19½	
⅛	½	Am Pow & Lt	23	¾	⅛	¾	— ⅛
26¼	15½	APL$6p33⅓k	3	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ¼
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
5½	3¾	Am R&S .15e	11	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	4	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
7⅜	4¾	Am Saf R ⅛a	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
10½	6¾	Am Seat ½e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Oct 6
4	3½	Am Smelt (2)	8	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
147	132½	Am Smlt pf 7	1	141	141	141	+1
35	29	Am Snuff2.80e	2	35	35	35	Oct 5
20⅞	16¾	Am St F 1⅜	6	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾a	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86	86	86	Oct 6
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep 30
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	14	122⅜	121½	122⅜	+ ¾
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	9	41⅜	41	41	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	8	43	42½	42½	— ½
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	133½	132	133½	+1½
6¼	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	9	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
29	22	Am Vis 1¾de	11	28¾	28¼	28½	— ¼
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Oct 6
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	34	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝	— ¼
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	46	46	46	Oct 2
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	2	4½	4½	4½	Oct 6
76⅛	52	Am Wool pf 4k	2	58	58	58	Oct 6
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	9	4⅝	4	4⅛	
50	38⅜	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Sep 16
28⅜	22⅜	Anacon (1½e)	28	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30a	2	16½	16½	16½	Oct 6
10	7¾	Andes Cop ¾a	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 6
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 5
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½a	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	103	103	103	
4½	2½	Armour III	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	4	47	46½	47	Oct 6
66	43	Arm III pf	6	47	46½	46⅞	Oct 6
29¼	21	Armstrong ⅜a	5	28⅛	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅜e	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
4¼	1⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4	4	4	Oct 6
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	6	6	6	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Oct 5
83	53	ADG2pf16¾k	1	70	70	70	Sep 29
27½	20	Associates 1 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 29
53	27½	Atchison 3½a	38	52	51⅜	51½	— ⅜
71	60¾	At T&SF pf 5	8	72½	71	72½	+1½
34	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	18	33¼	32¾	33	— ¼
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ½
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅜
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	11	18½	17⅝	18½	+ ⅜
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	105	105	105	Oct 6
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½pe	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48	48	48	Oct 6
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	55	55	55	
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k ⅛e	1	8	8	8	Oct 6
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	2	1⅞	2	Oct 3
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	15	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
B							
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	28	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	13	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	8	6⅜	6¼	6½	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Oct 6
11¾	6¾	Barber Asphalt	8	11½	11⅛	11⅜	Oct 6
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	2	5	5	5	Oct 6
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	34	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
18½	12½	Bath Ir Wk 1a	50	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅜
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½e	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Oct 2
25⅜	20	Beat Cream 1a	5	25	24⅞	25	+ ½
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102½	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr 15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	81½	81½	81½	Oct 6
8¾	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8	8	8	Oct 6
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	7	15¼	15½	15½	— ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	21	35⅜	35	35	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	4	13½	13½	13¾	Oct 6
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	52½	52½	52½	Oct 1
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	2	22	22	22	
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½a	20	57⅞	57¼	57½	+ ⅜
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	110½	110½	110½	
25	18¾	Bigelow-Sl½e	2	25	25	25	Oct 5
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾a	1	13	13	13	
21½	13⅛	Boeing Air 1a	56	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+ ½
36	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 6
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	2	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
22½	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	5	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
27½	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	5	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	6	2½	2¼	2¼	Oct 5
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2e	3	29¼	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
20¼	15	Bowng C Alp	1	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	Oct 3
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½a	6	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
26	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅜
32½	26	Briggs&Sk (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 6
43	30	Bristol-M1½a	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	Oct 6
½	⅛	Bkly & Q .rac	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 30
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 28
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ½a	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Sep 30
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40a	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅛	5¾	Budd Wh(⅓ae)	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	11¼	Buffalo 1.35a	2	14	14	14	— ½
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Oct 3
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	4	18	18	18	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55	55	55	+ ⅛
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45a	24	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 6
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	2	5	5	5	Oct 5
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½k	3	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
9⅜	6½	Byers (AM)	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	10	Byron J'k ⅜a	1	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	Oct 5
C							
19¼	16½	Calif Pk 1½g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
51½	50¼	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	A'g 13
1¼	½	Califshan C-Ld	3	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
7½	6¾	Cal & Hecla 1	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
15½	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾ae	6	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
12⅞	9½	Camden Dr .60	1	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
5¾	3¾	Canadian Pac	55	5¾	5½	5¾	
37½	29¾	Cannon Mills 2	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	
3	1¾	Capitol Ad A	7	3	3	3	Oct 6
27¾	22½	Carpen S (2e)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜
3	2¼	Carrier-C .15e	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
72	54¾	Case (J I) (3e)	2	69⅞	69½	69½	— ⅜
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	3	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
22⅛	15	Celanese 1½g	7	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Co ⅛	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
25½	16	Cent Aa 1¾bg	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3½	1½	Cent RR NJ	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
18	11	Cen Violeta 1e	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 6
4	2	Century Rib M	5	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
34½	27	Cerro de P (4)	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	5	2½	2½	2½	Oct 6
19	15½	Chain Belt ¾ae	1	17	17	17	
18	14½	Champ Pa ½g	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	Oct 6
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
36⅜	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	26	32⅞	32¼	32½	— ⅜
198	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95	95	95	
2	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
7⅝	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 6
2¾	1⅛	Chi Gr West	1	2½	2½	2½	
13¾	8¾	Chi GW pf ⅝k	10	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	
6¼	4½	Chi Mail ¼ag	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	6	15¾	15⅜	15½	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	36½	36½	36½	Oct 6
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½a	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 6
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 4pf	1	1	1	1	
1½	¼	CRI & P 7pf	11	1¼	1¼	1½	+ ¼
11⅜	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11¼	11½	11½	Oct 1
13¾	11¼	Chickasha (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 6
2¼	1½	Childs Co	5	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾a	15	63⅜	63	63⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
3	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 3
37	28	Clark Eq 2¼a	2	37	37	37	Oct 6
29	22	ClevG.B.(1e)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Oct 6
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	7	42¼	42	42	Oct 6
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾a	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	1	76½	76½	76½	— ½
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	61	61	61	Sep 30
15⅝	11½	Colgate-P ½	6	15⅝	15⅜	15¼	— ⅜
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼k	1	104	104	104	Sep 23
15¾	10⅜	Collins & A	18	17	15¾	16⅝	+ ⅞
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¼a	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .90e	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	83	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
54	30½	Col G&E pfA 6	7	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
9½	5½	Columbia Pict	53	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
52	24	Colum Ppf2¾k	6	33½	33	33½	+1½
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	75	75	75	
24½	16½	Comi Credit 3	7	24	23½	24	+ ¼
101	91¾	Comi C pf 4¼	1	100½	100⅜	100⅜	Oct 2
28½	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	4	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
105½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4½	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 2
9⅞	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	94	¼	⅛	⅛	
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	31	31	30½	30½	— ⅛
23¾	17¾	Com Ed 1.60a	27	20⅛	20	20⅛	
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40a	1	2½	2½	2½	
16¾	12½	Congoleum-N 1	12	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	65	19⅜	18⅜	19¼	+ ¾
11¾	9⅜	Cons Cig 1¾bg	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Oct 6
5⅛	4	Cons Coa ¼bg	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
14⅜	11⅜	Cons Edi(1.60)	79	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	84	83¼	84	
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Oct 6
9	7	Cons F pf 3½k	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 5
2¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Meat Packers Hit Failure To Fix Prices

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—A spokesman for 600 independent meat packers today blamed the "flagrantly unfair failure" of the Government to prescribe "fair ceilings" on raw meat materials for losses suffered by the industry.

Wilbur La Roe, Jr., general counsel of the National Independent Meat Packers Association, told the Senate Small Business Committee the industry was caught in a "squeeze" between inadequate ceilings on meat products and the upward spiraling of prices of live animals "upon which, for reasons best known to themselves, the responsible public officials have failed to fix any prices whatever."

Mr. La Roe blamed other difficulties on "higher prices paid by the Government for meat products under the lend-lease program which, he said, the so-called "big packers" supplied because of superior equipment, leaving the independents "inadequate domestic prices."

A Price Administration order which virtually stopped all custom slaughtering, he added, caused "grave injury" to many independents.

The order of Sept. 29 making "still lower prices on beef products" when they already were "generally unfair and inequitable" also drew criticism, as did an Oct. 1 limitation order "which limits packers as to their civilian trade but does not count Government business, thereby operating to the advantage of the big packers."

Mr. La Roe said packers were "profoundly disappointed" Sunday to learn the Price Administration failed to fix livestock prices as of the highest level between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, under the new price stabilization order of the President, or to increase the ceiling on meat products, so as to allow a margin for processing.

"In failing to modify the prices so as to take into account the ever-mounting prices of live animals," the witness testified, Price Administrator Leon Henderson violated propositions Congress declared "fundamental."

He said particularly harmful was a continuance of pork prices based on 13.5-cent hogs when the farmers received 15.3 cents a pound, which meant the typical packer "has recently been losing over $3 per hog on every hog slaughtered."

SEC Ruling Gives Mokan Control Of Eastern Pipe Line

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The long fight between Columbia Oil & Gasoline Corporation and Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Company over control of the $75,000,000 Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company has virtually ended with the Securities and Exchange Commission approving transactions leading to Mokan's eventual control of the valuable natural gas property.

Columbia Oil was given a year to consumate the voluntary $10,436,826 sale of its Panhandle holdings to the Phillips Petroleum Company which already has said it will sell half of its interest to Mokan. All that remains is approval of Columbia stockholders.

The plan also provides for the dissolution of Columbia Oil, a subsidiary of Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation, and the SEC said consumation of the proposals automatically would end "death sentence" action against Columbia Oil under the Holding Company Act. The SEC last April directed the Columbia companies to cut Panhandle from the Columbia Gas system.

Through the sale, Phillips will acquire 404,326 or 50.1 per cent of Panhandle Eastern common shares, and transfer 25 per cent of the shares to Mokan which then will hold almost 68 per cent.

Phillips also will deliver to Columbia Oil releases on all law suits filed by Mokan against Columbia Oil. The transaction also is expected to end the Governments't antitrust action against Columbia Oil over its control of Panhandle. Counsel for Mokan has etsimated that Mokan's damage suits aggregated about $7,500,000.

It is expected that W. G. Maguire, Mokan president, will become chairman and chief executive of Panhandle and that Phillips will name the new president.

FCC Authorizes Radio 'Phone Service to Russia

WASHINGTON (AP)—Radio telephone service across Siberia to Russia has been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission.

The agency approved a special permit for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to conduct radio telephone testing between Dixon, Calif., and Khabarovsk.

Markets Close On Columbus Day

New York, Oct. 7

All domestic financial and commodity markets (except livestock) will be closed, Monday, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day). Canadian markets also will be closed Monday in observance of Canada's Thanksgiving Day.

Elected Director

Bachrach

Elmer L. Ford

Elected a director of the Turner Construction succeeding the late Arthur C. Tozzer. Mr. Ford is vice-president of the company.

UGI Challenges Constitutionality Utility Holding Act

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Counsel for the United Gas Improvement Company told the Third Circuit Court of Appeals that the big holding company "isn't being integrated (by the Securities and Exchange Commission), it's being disintegrated without any good to either consumers or the general public."

Challenging the constitutionality of the Public Utility Holding Act of 1935 for the first time, Thomas B. K. Ringe, U. G. I. counsel, asserted that if the SEC is right in issuing divestment orders against the U. G. I. without first determining what constitutes the company's single integrated system "then this Act offends the Constitution because it violates the due process of law."

U. G. I., a sub-holding company of the United Corporation, appealed to the three-man Circuit Court from two commission orders which directed divestment of 14 subsidiaries, mostly in Connecticut.

The "death sentence" of Section 11 (B) (2) provision of the Act which requires integration of holding company systems, Mr. Ringe said, "delegates improper and Congressional powers" and "we should not be called upon to face the constitutional argument" until the SEC determines U. G. I.'s prinicpal system under Section 30 of the Act.

The divestment of property, Mr. Ringe continued, "is not the kind of remedy appropriate to regulation as contemplated by Section 11."

"You don't regulate by destroying the relationship between the companies," he added.

He also declared, "it is the first duty of the commission to determine what constitutes the U. G. I. system" before it can hand down orders of divesture under the "death sentence" provision.

U. S. Loans to War Industries Soar

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that 1,505 loans aggregating $794,430,000 have been made to big and small war industries in the six months since President Roosevelt authorized the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission to guarantee such loans.

The loans and guarantees were made under the auspices of the Federal Reserve System, but the actual loans were made through regular banking channels.

One of the purposes of the President's order was to facilitate the financing of small concerns and the board pointed out that 60 per cent of the loans were for not more than $100,000 each. Twenty-nine percent were not more than $25,000 each.

Board Abandons Efforts To End J. S. Bache Strike

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York State Mediation Board has abandoned its efforts to end the strike of 150 employees of the Wall Street stock exchange firm of J. S. Bache & Co.

Jules S. Freund, executive secretary of the board, reported that the company has declined to consider any wage demands by Local 20940 of the American Federation of Office Employees Union (AFL).

"The board feels that at this tune it can be of no further aid," Mr. Freund said, "and it looks now that it may be a test of economic strength between the company and the union."

The walkout Friday, on the street's busiest day of the year, followed rejection of union demands for a closed shop and 15 per cent salary increases. Jules S. Bache, head of the firm, said that an "appreciable number" of employees who walked out had returned to work. Edward Flaherty, general organizer of the local, said only four had resumed work.

Heinz to Handle Sun-Maid Sales

FRESNO, Calif. (AP) — Effective Oct. 1, sales of all raisins packed by the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Association, the largest raisin cooperative in the world, for the United States civilian trade will be handled by the H. J. Heinz Company, which has headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 3⅜s 47-43	101.30	101.30	101.30
2 2⅜s 51-48	107.11	107.11	107.11
2 2⅜s 54-51	108.3	108.3	108.3

New York City Bonds

7 3s 80	103⅜	103¼	103¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
12 AbitibiP&P5s53st	50	50	50
30 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89	88	88⅛
31 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72⅛	72	72
1 Alleg & West 4s 98	64½	64½	64½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
31 Am & For P5s2030	75½	75½	75½
1 AmI&Chem 5½s 49	103½	103½	103½
12 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
1 Am Int 5½s 49	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
8 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Am WW&E 6s 75	94	94	94
15 Ann Arbor 4s 95	64	63	64
2 Arm Del 4s 57	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Arm Del 4s 55	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
1 AT&SF 4s 95	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	94½	94½	94½
17 AC Line 1st 4s 52	85½	84¾	85½
70 AC Line cit 4s 52	74½	73⅝	74
24 AC Line 4½s 64	64¼	64	64¼
12 AC Line 5s 45	102¾	102	102¾
12 B&O 1s mtg 4s st	61½	60¾	60¾
51 B&O 95 st A	30¼	30	30
56 B&O 95 st C	34½	33⅞	34½
59 B&O 2000 st D	30	29¾	30
10 B&O 96 st F	30	29⅞	30
74 B&O cv 60 st	24⅞	24½	24⅝
46 B&O 4s 48	59⅝	59¼	58⅝
29 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	50	49¾	49¾
34 B&O S W 50 st	40¼	40	40
2 B&OTC 4s 59	46½	46½	46½
5 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	58½	58½	58½
2 Bell TPa 5s 48B	105	104⅝	105
4 Bell TPa 5s 60C	128⅞	128¾	128¾
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	103	103	103
10 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103	103	103
10 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
1 Boston&Me 5s 55	89	89	89
22 Boston&Me 4½s ctf 70	39	38¾	39
9 Boston&Me 4s 60	72½	72¾	72½
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
2 Buf R&P 57 st	36	36	36
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34	111¾	111¾	111¾
50 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108½	108½	108½
4 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	109	108¾	109
4 Can Nor 6½s 46	111½	111½	111½
1 Can Pac 5s 54	94½	94½	94½
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
12 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
46 Can B Un Pac 4s 48	34¼	33	34¼
22 Can of Ga 5½s 59	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
36 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7½	7¼	7½
59 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	20½	19¾	20½
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	65	64½	65
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	71¼	71¼	71¼
8 Cen Pac 5s 60	56¾	56½	56¾
18 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82½	82	82½
3 CRR&B of Ga 5s 45	85	85	85
12 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
29 Cen AA NJ 5s 87 Reg	19¼	18¾	19¼
11 Certain-td 5½s 48	91¼	91	91¼
3 C&O 4½s 92	130	130	130
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	103¼	103¼	103¼
25 Chi & Alton 3s 49	23½	23½	23⅜
2 CB&Q rig 5s 71 A	75	75	75
10 CB&Q 4½s 77	65¼	65	65
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	60½	60½	60½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	96½	96½	96½
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93½	93¼	93½
6 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	38	38	38
10 ChiGtWest 4s 88	66	65¾	66
20 Chi I & L 6s 66	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Chi2I & L 6s 47	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Chi I L 5s 47	31½	31½	31½
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	9	9	9
83 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
290 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4⅜	4¼	4¼
7 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	44	43¾	43¾
189 CM&SP 4½s 89C	44½	43⅝	44
11 CM&SP 4½s 89E	44	43½	44
23 CM&SP gen 4s 89	43½	43¼	43½
26 Chi &NW 4½s 36	41¾	41¼	41½
20 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	25½	25¼	25½
1 Chi &2NW gm 5s 87	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
2 Chi & NW2¾s 87	35	35	35
9 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	4	3⅞	4
45 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	24¾	24½	24¾
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	24½	24½	24½
8 Chi & NW 4s '87	34½	34½	34½
38 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	19¾	19	19¾
1 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	5	5	5
50 CRI & P 4s '88	32¼	31⅞	31⅞
12 CRI & P 4s '88 reg	28¾	28½	28¾
79 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	18	17⅝	17¾
6 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	50½	50¼	50¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	101	101	101
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	95½	95½	95½
4 Childs Co 5s '43	44¾	44	44
1 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	29	29	29
8 CCC&StL 4½s '77	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	72	72	72
1 Cley Sh Line 4½s '61	69	69	69
20 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	79	78¾	78¾
15 Cleve Un Term 5s '73	68	68	68
15 Cleve Un Term4½s'77C	61½	61¼	61½
1 Col & So 4½s '80	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
57 Columbia G 5s '52 May	92¼	92	92
25 Columbia G 5s '52 May	92¼	92¼	92¼
9 Columbia G 5s 1961	86½	86½	86½
83 Comml Mack Inc '69 ww	39½	39	39
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	111½	111½	111½
1 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	109	109	109
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	106½	106½	106½
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 Con Oil 3½s 51	104	104	104
1 Conso'in Coal 5s 60	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	92¼	92¼	92¼
7 Cuba RR 5 52 Rct	32	31¾	31¾
5 Curtis Pub 3¾s 55	92½	92½	92½
251 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59½	58⅞	59⅜
1 Del P&L 4½s 71	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
15 D & R G 4½s 36	23¾	23⅜	23⅝
51 D & R G 4s 36	22¼	22	22
3 D & R G West 5s 55	4⅝	4¼	4½
109 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3¼	3¼	3½
17 D& R G West 5s 78	19⅛	18¾	18⅞
4 Det & Mack 1st 4s 95	36	36	36
6 Det & Mack 2d 4s 95	20	20	20
2 Det Ed 3½s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 El Paso&SW 5s 65	75	73¾	67⅜
5 Erie 4½s 2015	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛
4 Erie 4s 95	91½	91½	91½
6 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Fla E Cs 5s 74	19¼	19¼	19¼
8 Francis Bug 6s 56	83	83	83
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¾	96¾	96¾
7 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Gt Nor Ry 3½s 52	101¾	101½	101½
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	83½	83½	83½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	84	83½	83½
10 Gt Nor 4s 46G	97	97	97
51 Gt Nor 4s 46H	96	95¾	96
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 47	74½	74½	74½
10 G Bay & W deb B	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
10 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
20 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	45¼	44¾	44¾
24 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46½	46¾	46¾
24 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	18½	18½	18½
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	44½	44½	44½
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	53⅞	53¾	53¾
7 Ill Cen 4s 53	48⅝	48	48⅝
148 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48¼	47¾	48
34 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	48¼	48¼	48
1 Ill Cne 5s 55	55½	55½	55½
5 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
37 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50¼	50	50
12 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45½	45¼	45¼
4 Inland Stl 3s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
21 Int Ot Nor aj 6s 52	5	4⅞	5
52 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	28	27⅞	28
26 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	27	26⅝	28¾
21 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	27	26⅝	28¾
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35¼	35¼	35¼
7 Int T&T 4½s 52	58½	58¼	58¼
57 Int T&T 5s 55	60¾	60½	60½
2 James P&Cle 4s 59	50	50	50
11 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	95	95	95
71 KCPtS & Mem 4s 36	67	66½	67
3 KCPtS & M 4s 36 ct	65¾	65¾	65¾
6 K C South 5s 50	72½	72¼	72½
2 K C South 3s 50	63¼	63¼	63¼
2 K C Term 4s 60	109½	109½	109½
5 Kings Co El&P 6s 97	168	168	168
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s 54	106½	106½	106½
9 Kresge Found 3s 50	101	101	101
20 Lac Gas 5½s 53	90¾	90¼	90¾
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 ct	72¼	72¼	72¼
12 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	47½	46¾	46¾
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52¾	52¾	52¾
11 Lehigh Val 6s 2003 st	38⅝	38½	38⅝
14 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34½	34¼	34½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Ligett & M 7s 44	110½	110½	110½
1 Ligett & M 5s 51	122¼	122½	122¼
1 Lone Isl rfg 4s 49	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
8 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80¾	80½	80½
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
15 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81¾	81¾	81¾
10 Lou&N8o Jt M 4s 52	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	52	52	52
5 ManitowOB&N3½s41	42	42	42
1 Mich Cen 3½s 31	70¾	70¾	70¾
2 Mich Cen 4½s 79	59	59	59
2 Mich Cen Gen 4s 63	106½	106½	106¼
3 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	41½	41½	41½
8 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	30¼	30½	30¼
20 M & StL 4s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	2	2	2
20 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	16½	16¾	16½
21 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	16¾	16½	16¾
414 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	17	16½	16¾
16 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	37¾	37¾	37¾
16 M-K-T 4½s '78	23¾	23¼	23⅜
14 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	41¾	41½	41¾
18 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	31½	31½	31½
68 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
27 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	39	38	38½
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ctf	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
162 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	38⅝	38	38⅛
97 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	38⅝	38½	38⅛
63 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	38⅝	38½	38⅛
179 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	38⅝	38½	38⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ctf	37⅝	37½	37⅝
120 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	9	8¾	8⅝
15 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s '38	94	93¾	94
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s '60	111½	111½	111½
1 Montreal Tr 5s '51	87½	87½	87½
5 Mor & Essex 3 5/8 55	37⅝	37½	37⅝
12 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	38	34½	38
22 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37½	37½	37⅝
4 Mount StT&T 2¼s '68	109½	109½	109½
3 NashChat&StL 4s '78	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Nat Distill 3¼s '49	100¾	100¾	100¾
16 Natl Steel 3s '65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 N Eng RR 5s 45	69½	69½	69½
10 N Eng RR 4s 49	37¼	37¼	37¼
8 N O Pa 5½s 52A	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	82	82	82
18 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	84½	84	84
30 NO Tex&M 5s 54M	83¼	83¼	83¼
13 NO Tex&Mex 5s 58C	53	53	53
14 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	50½	50⅛	50½
1 NO Tex&M 4½s 56 ct	48	48	48
22 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54	53¾	54
90 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48⅞	48½	48¾
48 NYC cn 4s 98	54⅜	54	54
15 NYC 3½s 46	98¾	98⅛	98⅛
26 NYC cv 3 s 52	67⅞	67½	67⅝
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	75⅝	75¾	75⅝
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49¼	49⅜	49¾
4 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	76½	76½	76½
27 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62⅞	62½	62⅞
10 N Y Connect 5½s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 NY Dock Co 4s 51	64	64	64
4 NY Eds 3¼s 65	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
6 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	47¾	47⅝	47¾
28 NYNH&H 4½s 67	43	42¾	42¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 47	38½	38⅜	38½
12 NYNH&H 4s 55	38¼	38¼	38¼
5 NYQNH&H 4s 56	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
2 NY NH&H 4s 57	8½	8½	8½
3 NYNH&H 3½s 54	36¾	36	36
17 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	36	36	36
22 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7½	7⅜	7½
18 NY O ¾ W gen 4s 55	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 NYS&W 1st 5s 37	35½	35½	35½
31 NY W&Bost4½s 46	8½	8½	8½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103	103	103
46 Norf&Sou cv5s2014	34½	35	35
16 Norf Sou 4½s 98	73	72½	73
4 Norf & W 4s 96	125⅝	125½	125½
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
42 Nor Pac 4s 2047	66	65¾	66
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55	55	55
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55¼	55¼	55¼
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50⅞	50½	50⅞
35 Nor Pas 4s 97	74½	74	74½
5 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	71	71	71
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	41⅞	41⅞
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109⅛	109⅜	109⅛
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108⅜	108½	108½
12 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
3 Pac G&E 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 PennP & Lt 3½s 59	105½	105⅝	105½
5 Penn RR gen 5s 68	108	108	108
2 Penn RR cn 4½s 60	121½	121	121¼
9 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	90	90	90
10 Penn RR gen 4¼s 81	96½	96	96
11 Penn RR 4¼s 84 E	96½	95¾	96⅛
31 Penn RR 3¾s 70	89½	89¼	89¼
31 Penn RR 3½s 52	91	91	91
2 Penn GL&C Chi 5s 47	112	112	112
1 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	7	7	7
21 Pere Marq 5s 56	71⅝	71	71
13 Pere Marq 4½s 80	80¼	80½	80½
1 Phil Bal&W 5½s 43	102½	102½	102½
7 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
8 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	31¾	31½	31½
15 Philippine Ry 4s 37	3	2⅞	2⅞
2 Phillips Pe 1¾s 51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 PCC&StL 5s 75B	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 PCC&StL 4½s 77	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Pitt Cleel 4½s60B	98½	98½	98½
6 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	56⅝	56½	56½
6 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86¾	86¾	86¾
8 Prov Sec 4s 57	8	8	8
5 Pub Svc E&G 3s 72	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Pub SvNoIll 3¼s 68	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 Readg 4½s 97A	77¼	77¼	77¼
5 Readg 4½s 97B	77½	77½	77½
2 Rep Iron & Sts 4s 51	80½	80¼	80¼
2 Repub Steel 4½s 61	101½	101⅜	101⅜
6 Repub Steel 4½s 56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	62	62	62
20 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	29¾	29¾	29¾
19 Rl Ark&La 4½s 34	18½	18¾	18½
21 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	77¼	76⅝	76⅝
1 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	45	45	45
1 StLPub Svc-5s 59	92½	92½	92½
57 St LSF 4s 50B	22⅞	22½	22⅞
10 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	22⅞	22½	22⅞
271 StLSF 4½s 78	22½	22½	22½
49 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	22	21¾	22
175 StLSF 4s 50 A	21½	21¼	21½
31 StLSF 4s 50A ct	21	20¾	21
11 StLSW 5s 52	53¾	53½	53¾
11 StLSW rfg 5s 90	36¾	36½	36¾
3 StLSW 2nd4s 89	75½	75½	75½
113 StPS&KC StL4½s41	15¼	15¼	15¼
82 Seab A L cn 6s 45	13	12¾	13
8 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	12½	12½	12½
3 Sea A L 4s 50 st	24	24	24
10 Sea-AllPfa 6s 35A ct	10½	10	10½
1 Sea A L 4s 50 54	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
10 Silesian-Am 7s 41	33	33	33
15 Simmons cv 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106½	106	106
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	103¾	103¼	103¾
3 So Pac 4½s 68	53¾	53¾	53¾
21 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53¾	53½	53½
19 So Pac 4½s 69	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞
6 So Pac rfg 4s 55	71¼	71¼	71½
2 So Pac cv 4½s 68	69¾	69½	69¾
53 So Pac 3¾s 46	92⅝	92¼	92⅝
10 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55⅞	55¾	55⅞
4 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	87¼	86¾	87¼
7 South Ry 6½s 56	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
24 South Ry gen 6s 56	87⅛	87½	87⅛
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	92¼	92¼	92¼
43 South Ry gen 4s 56	67⅞	67¼	67¼
7 So Ry 4s St L 51	90	89	90

Commerce and Finance

Senate Votes 40 P. C. Corporate Tax, Personal Exemptions Cut

Business and Industry

Wallace Says Rubber Tariff Road to War

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Post-war adoption of a high tariff on natural rubber to protect the synthetic rubber industry might lead "within a few years" to a third world war, says Vice-President Henry Wallace.

"As part of our drive for victory in the war we must get rubber wherever we can and as fast as we can regardless of the cost," he asserted in a statement written at the invitation of the New York Daily News and published in that newspaper today. "Obviously, the main supply of new rubber during the war will have to be synthetic."

Mr. Wallace declared that chemists had told him the cost of producing synthetic rubber would be reduced greatly when quantity production got under way.

No Need for Tariff

"Any commodity which can be produced more efficiently and more cheaply in this country than elsewhere will certainly be produced here. If synthetic rubber can be produced and sold for less than the cost of natural rubber, there will be no need for a rubber tariff—which is the real point at issue.

"However, most people do not realize the extent to which the cost of producing natural rubber can be reduced as a result of modern methods of production and the use of high-yielding strains of rubber trees."

To give "rubber security" to the nation in the future, "it will not be necessary, year in and year out, to produce all of our supply synthetically," Mr. Wallace wrote.

"For future national rubber security," he continued, "it will be sufficient if we have plant facilities and technical knowledge for the production of synthetic rubber which we can quickly mobilize in case of sudden need, meanwhile pushing ahead with research that will keep improving the quality and reducing the cost."

Force Higher Costs

Mr. Wallace declared that Mexico and the Central and South American countries "are going ahead with plans which within a few years will place them on an efficient rubber production basis," and went on:

"Regardless of whether our old Far Eastern source of rubber becomes available again, we can look to a good supply of cheap natural rubber near at hand.

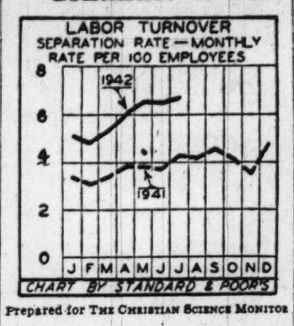
"A tariff wall to protect an 'infant' synthetic rubber industry in this country would not only force our consumers to pay higher costs but would be a severe blow to these countries and their faith and friendship."

He declared that "real security in the broad sense cannot be obtained by attempting to be self-sufficient in everything as the Nazis during the last 10 years tried to do."

"Adoption by the United States of a new isolationism on the Nazi order, after this war is over," he asserted, "would force the rest of the world to do likewise . . . and would lead within a few years to World War No. 3.

"National security, in this broad sense, must be based on united organization that will protect every country against aggression. Such united protection against aggression could not exist without international intercourse and trade, and it would be tragic if the United States made such protection impossible by following Nazi-like policies toward rubber and other commodities."

Labor Turnover Continues to Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

High salaries in war industries continue to lure employees away from their former jobs, and labor turnover is creating a greater problem than strikes, according to Standard & Poor's Corporation. This is confirmed by the rise in the separation rate, which is the number of employees per 100 leaving their jobs.

National Income At New High Rate Of $116.4 Billions

WASHINGTON (AP) — Larger farm income and bigger pay rolls in war factories and government agencies increased the national income in August, to a new record level, equivalent to $116,400,000,000 per year, the Commerce Department estimated. This compares with $92,100,000,000 in 1941.

August income was estimated at $9,269,000,000, which was nearly one-fourth more than in the similar month last year. The August figure was slightly below the month of July, but the decrease was not as great as usual at that season of the year and the department's seasonally adjusted index of income payments increased.

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Sending Gifts to Our Overseas Forces?

"Keep Packages Small and Mail Them Early," Says the Postmaster

If you want your gift to arrive for the holidays, mail it during October. The rules about gifts to men and women in our overseas forces are simple: no package larger than a shoebox or heavier than 6 pounds (the Navy would thank you for smaller parcels); don't seal it; never use the location in the address, even if you know it. Send it care of the Postmaster, New York, or Postmaster, San Francisco. Send no foods, nothing breakable, no clothing unless specifically requested, no currency (only money orders). When in doubt, ask the Postmaster, and remember:—

A great many of the advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor have gifts especially made for the men and women in our country's service.

Agricultural Output Goals Raised for '43

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Faced with increasing war demands for food, the Agriculture Department has drawn up tentative production goals for the 1943 crop season calling for even greater acreages and output of most farm products than was requested under the record 1943 production program.

Officials who preferred not to be named said increases would be asked for despite prospects that farmers would have to get along with less manpower, machinery, fertilizer and other facilities. Needs of the armed forces and the Allies, particularly Russia, were said to be much greater than had been expected a few weeks ago.

As a hedge against the possibility that farmers might be unable to meet the 1943 goals, the department was working on plans to reduce civilian consumption of a number of essential foods. These plans would be designed to make existing supplies last longer should next years' production fall short.

Meat Restriction

Preparatory to consumer rationing to be inaugurated the first of the year, the Government, acting upon the department's recommendations, has asked civilians to limit meat consumption to two and a half pounds a week. Butter, cheese, cooking fats, vegetable oils, eggs, poulutry and canned fruits and vegetables may be placed in the same class with meat.

Only in the case of three crops —wheat, short staple cotton, and commercial vegetables—are tentative goals below those set for 1942. Supplies of wheat and short staple cotton are sufficiently large, officials said, to permit lowered production. As for fresh vegetables, urban families may be asked to grow more in backyard gardens.

The tentative goals call for increases in the production of cattle, hogs, dairy products, poultry and eggs, corn and other feed grains, dry beans and peas, peanuts for vegetable oil, potatoes, sugar beets, hemp, vegetables for processing and long staple cotton.

Goals identical with this year's are planned for soybeans for vegetable oil, sugar cane and flaxseed.

The quotas will be apportioned among individual farmers on the basis of their productive facilities, acreages, manpower and other equipment.

Officials did not make available definite figures, but did say how they compare—in terms of more or less—with the 1942 goals, most of which are being reached.

The tentative goals included:

Cattle: For slaughter, more than the 1942 goal of 28,000,000 head. Slaughter in 1941 totaled 25,905,000.

Hogs: For slaughter, "lots more" than the 1942 goal of 83,000,000 head. Slaughter in 1941 totaled 72,500,000.

Milk: For all dairy products, more than this years' goal of 125,000,000,000 pounds. Production in 1941 totaled 115,770,000,000 pounds.

Need More Eggs

Eggs: More than 1942 goal of 4,200,000,000 dozen. Production in 1941 was 3,728,000,000. Poultry—for slaughter, more than 1942 goal of 644,000,000 head. In 1941 production totaled 585,000,000.

All cotton: Less than 1942 goal of 27,000,000 acres. Acreage in 1941 was 23,250,000.

Corn: More than 1942 goal of 92,500,000 acres. Acreage in 1941 was 87,000,000.

Wheat: Less than 1942 goal of 55,000,000 acres. Acreage in 1941 was 62,400,000.

Potatoes: More than 1942 goal of 3,060,000 acres. Acreage in 1941 was 2,793,000.

Dry beans: More than 1942 goal of 2,600,000 acres. Acreage in 1941 was 2,304,000. Dry peas—More than 1942 goal of 665,000 acres. Acreage in 1942 was 384,000.

Peanuts: Mostly for vegetable oil, more than 1942 goal of 5,000,000 acres. In 1941 acreage was 1,964,000.

Sugar beets: More than 1942 goal which allowed growers to plant all they could with facilities then available. In previous years, acreages were limited under provisions of the sugar control act.

Big Chain Stores Sales Increase

The F. W. Woolworth Co. reported its September sales totaled $33,846,590 compared with $30,096,796, an increase of 12.4 per cent. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 the company's sales were $284,125,412 against $248,242,648, an increase of 14.5 per cent

Nine month's sales totals of other chain store concerns reporting today with comparisons with the previous year follow:

	Nine months	Percentage Inc.
W. T. Grant Co.	$69,170,493	22.9
McLellan Stores	18,778,893	15.4
Lerner Stores	36,853,532	27.9
Interstate Dept Stores	22,874,157	19.9

War Expected to Close Thousands of Drug Stores

NEW YORK (AP)—United Drug Co. dealers have been told between 10,000 and 12,000 drug stores will be forced to close during the next year.

J. L. MacIver, the company's general sales manager, told a meeting of the retailers the closings would be the result of shortages and drafting druggists into the armed services.

The company was anticipating a greater demand for drugs, however, because large numbers of doctors also were joining federal services, Mr. MacIver said.

Renegotiation Called Rule Of Men Rather Than of Law

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An article on this page yesterday pointed out that the basic issue involved in the renegotiation of war contracts is whether they tend to weaken the war program by weakening the profit-motive in war industry.

Critics claim that renegotiation tends to destroy the profit-motive. Defenders say it does not even weaken it. The truth may or may not lie somewhere in between.

Fundamental fact about renegotiation is that it is a frank abridgement of the sanctity of contracts. Public Law 528 not only told the armed services to put clauses in future contracts permitting those contracts to be reopened, but also authorized them to reopen contracts which had already been signed and sealed before the law was passed. By pre-war (or at least pre-New Deal) yardstick this would probably be unconstitutional and that would be an end to it, but at present it is probably as constitutional as the war and about as inevitable.

Sanctity of Contracts

This sanctity of contracts is nearly as old as capitalism and is fundamental to it. From John Locke to Thomas Nixon Carver, the private contract was "anterior" to the State. Contracts are the warp and woof of private business relations. Breaches in them for the benefit of the State are the beginning of totalitarian centralized government and of government by men rather than laws and contracts. It is probable that this is as much the reason for business' objection to renegotiation as is the alleged damage to the profit-motive. The kernel of the criticism appears in the repeated charge that "after this, earnings statements will be merely earnings forecasts, because nobody can tell when contracts may be reopened and profits out."

The sanctity of contracts is, or was, of importance because it gave an element of certainty to business. The risks of competition, obsolescence, depreciation, and so on, are so great that the business man wanted at least some aspects of his business to stay put, so that he could make his future calculations with as few unknowns and as many known factors as possible. Let the proportion of unknowns rise too high and he was unlikely to take the risks—the "incentive" was weakened or destroyed.

Plenty of Riddles

Here again re-negotiation makes trouble—as much of the current criticism indicates. Not only does it make contracts unreliable, but it leaves many other question marks. The law provides no yardstick at all of permitted profits. It gives no clue as to what will be allowed in the way of research, development, maintenance, depreciation, advertisements, salaries, bonuses, and so on — items on which the net ultimate profit depends.

There are three main adjustment boards. The Army uses Treasury Decision 5000, originally set up for the Vinson-Trammell Act; the Navy uses WPB's "Explanation of Principles for Determination of Costs under Government Contracts" and the Maritime Commission uses something else again.

But these leave plenty of riddles. The law lets the Boards take their choice of whether to renegotiate the contracts of a manufacturer as a group or separately. This is of great importance; some contracts turn out very lush in profits, others very barren; renegotiation by single contracts might take away the profits and leave the losses. So far the Boards are considering all the contracts of a single contractor as a group, but this is only because they choose to do so. They have the power to do otherwise.

Then there is another major uncertainty. There is no limit to the number of times a contract can be re-opened and forcibly renegotiated downward. In theory at least, the efforts of arms manufacturers to cut costs and so make a profit might turn out to be like the labors of Sisyphus—every time they got the costs down to a nice profitable basis a Price Adjustment Board might take them away again.

The Meat of the Matter

And this comes down to the meat of the matter.

The basic argument against renegotiation is that it puts too much power into the hands of Washington boards, made up of men.

Conversely, the basic argument for it is that it leaves too much power in the fixed and inflexible contracts and rules.

Neither argument carries much immediate weight; both look to fundamentals and the long future rather than the immediate present. To each there is a quick and practical answer.

The quick answer to the charge of too much bureaucratic power—and this goes not only for the renegotiation boards but for all the proliferating Washington boards and bureaus from the SEC down to the OPA—is that the Board members are good men and true. It is particularly effective in the case of the Price Adjustment Boards. Largely composed of competent men, familiar with and tending to be sympathetic with business, they do not appear likely to be arbitrary, unfair, irresponsible, or greedy for power. They themselves claim in effect that they intend only to follow principles (in reviewing contracts) which if stated publicly would be approved by nearly all businessmen. They say that they are only after "the small minorities in business who persist in doing things which . . . the overwhelming majority of businessmen regard as unconscionable."

There is, however, also an immediate and practical answer to the charge that without re-negotiation too much power would be left fixed and inflexible—contracts and rules. It is that out of the velvet or "unconscionable profits" which these fixed contracts and rules might leave to some businesses, the excess taxes would take something round 90 per cent anyway.

The Political Argument

The friends of re-negotiation come up with an argument against this, which is not pertinent to a discussion of the matter within the abstract framework of fairness, ethics, and economic morality. They argue that it would look ill and smell bad after the war if business should have reported huge profits even if these profits were largely taxed away. Presumably the New Republic and P. M., might raise a ruckus about it. It would be, it is argued, unpopular and bad for business, and therefore the Price Adjustment Boards are really protecting business against itself. But even if it is so this is merely a political argument.

So far, the Boards' spokesmen before the Walsh Sub-Committee of Senate Finance have indicated their lack of desire for arbitrary power, and their sympathy with business' desire for as much certainty as possible, by themselves asking that the law be so amended that (1) they must, instead of may, re-negotiate a contractor's contracts as a whole, and that (2) they shall be able to freeze a re-negotiation and bind future boards to it.

Even with this, however, there will be plenty of question marks left open. In fact this is beside the point. For while it would somewhat reduce the discretion of the boards, it would still leave them a great deal. That is the whole point and purpose of re-negotiation. If the thing were to be laid down fully in statute and administrative rule there would be no need of price adjustment boards at all; profit limits would be automatic. The excess profits tax would do the trick.

Upshot of the matter appears to be that the choice of whether war profits shall be controlled by men or by laws will be determined in this country by the decisions on the subject made in its wider application. It is the basic political problem of the day.

The "Target Price" System

An interesting compromise appears in the proposed "target price" system. The principle of this, outlined on this page in a story on re-negotiation in June, is "one negotiation, one subject, one period." A manufacturer might get a contract. He might cut costs. He might then be re-negotiated downward. But with the re-negotiation he might get an assurance that for a fixed period thereafter he would not be further re-negotiated. He might have a part or all of the profits he might then make out of cutting costs still further. The gist of the matter would be that he would have certainty and a reliable contract for a stipulated period.

Of course he would face the prospect that economics effected in this fixed period would count against him and force his contract allowance down in the next re-negotiation. But on the other hand he would again have the incentive to cut costs and reap the benefits for another given period.

This process of holding the straw out in front of the mule is not so drastic a change from the laissez-faire competitive system as it seems. In "normal" open competition the manufacturer who cuts costs gets the benefit from it only for a limited time—i. e. until his competitors catch up with him. Then he must cut them again. Like the Red Queen and Alice, he has to keep running hard (cutting costs) to stay where he is (maintaining the same rate of profits).

There is one more aspect of the "incentive" discussion which belongs here. In war-time, positive incentives are not so necessary to keep business lively. The manufacturer who does not keep his place in the war program is likely to lose men, materials, and machinery to somebody else—in other words, to be snuffed out of business by priorities. That makes it worth while to stay in business at all hazards and even without profits, rather than throw up the sponge.

However, such a spur does not apply to cost-cutting on war contracts. It is only an afterthought in this discussion.

U. S. Workers Developing Oil Field in England

WASHINGTON (AP) — Oil field workers from the petroleum rich southwest sector of the United States are aiding in efforts to step up production of British oil wells, persons connected with oil developments said.

The Office of the Petroleum Coordinator merely acknowledged that work was proceeding on an oil field in the British Isles that was discovered "before the war," but declined further information on the ground that it would be useful to the enemy.

It was reported by informed sources who declined to be quoted, however, that the output of this field, producing crude oil of the Pennsylvania type, was small when measured by United States standards. They said the chief value of the field lay in its convenient location.

Senate Votes For 40 P. C. Corporate Tax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Senate voted today for a 40 per cent combined normal and surtax rate for corporations with $50,000 or more net income rejecting a proposal by Senator La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin to tax at a 50 per cent combined rate all corporations with $25,000 or more income.

Senator La Follette was turned down, 75 to 9, after Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio told his colleagues that too stiff taxation would destroy initiative and "might wreck the success of the war."

Before turning to the controversial question of taxing future issues of State and local securities, the Senate formally adopted a finance committee amendment lowering the credit for an income taxpayer's dependents from $400 to $300. The amendment had been skipped over yesterday.

Awaits House Vote

The change still must be approved by the House, which left the $400 figure unchanged.

Senator Taft took the floor after Senator La Follette had charged that the Senate Finance Committee, which he termed "conservative," had produced a revenue bill which placed "an unfair and dangerous share of the increased tax burden upon lower income groups."

The La Follette proposal was to increase the combined rate of normal and surtaxes to 50 per cent on corporations with net incomes in excess of $25,000. The House had fixed a scale of 45 per cent on corporations earning more than $50,000 and the Senate Committee lowered this to 40 per cent.

Senator Taft told the Senate that the pending bill proposed to take about $9,000,000,000 in taxes out of a corporation net income of $17,000,000,000 for the year, but would take only about $10,000,000,000 out of the $95,000,000,000 gross annual income of individuals.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan said the Finance Committe had been advised that 155 of the leading corporations of the country would pay 73 per cent of their net incomes in taxes under rates approved by the House. These corporations had 2,408,000 stockholders and paid 47 per cent of their dividends to persons with incomes of less than $5,000 a year, Senator Vandenberg added.

While the Senate considered the corporation levy, one member who withheld use of his name told reporters that the final form of the bill may hinge on acceptance of the proposed 5 per cent "victory" tax on individual incomes over $624 a year.

If the 5 per cent levy is approved by the Senate and House, he said, the bill may go through in about its present form, but he pointed out that rejection of the victory tax would leave a $2,500,000,000 deficiency and might open the way for a showdown on a federal sales tax, and possibly further revisions of individual income tax schedules.

Senator Clyde Herring, (D) of Iowa, and some other members of the Finance Committee have expressed favor for a sales tax, contending it is the simplest way to get additional money under present conditions.

La Follette Has Scheme

Consideration of the victory tax was delayed yesterday on request of Senator Sheridan Downey, (D) of California, who announced he would offer a substitute proposal calling for a 5 per cent tax on gross incomes over $1,200 a year and a 10 per cent rate on incomes over $2,400. Under Senator Downey's plan, 100 per cent of the money collected would be refunded to taxpayers after the war. The post-war rebate under the committee's victory tax plan would be limited to 25 per cent of the tax for single persons, and 40 per cent for heads of families, with an additional 2 per cent for each dependent.

Senator Downey described his plan as a form of compulsory savings.

Since under parliamentary procedure committee amendments had the right of way yesterday, members were not at liberty to offer changes and accordingly no effort was made to amend the sharply increased individual income tax rates voted by the House and approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

Despite this tentative acceptance, Senator La Follette told reporters he would propose a new schedule for individual income taxpayers which would be "stiffer than the pending schedule but not as stiff as those proposed by the Treasury."

As the bill now stands, the normal tax on individuals would be raised from 4 to 6 per cent, and the surtax in the very lowest bracket from 6 to 13 per cent. Surtaxes would climb to 82 per cent on surtax net incomes over $200,000 a year, compared with a top of 77 per cent on those over $5,000,000 under present law.

The present income tax exemption of $1,500 for the head of a family would be reduced to $1,200, that for single persons from $750 to $500, and the credit for dependents from $400 to $300.

The lowered base, together with the victory levy, was expected to increase the total number of federal taxpayers to around 46,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee said today he was informed that President Roosevelt was opposed to the freezing of social security taxes at present levels, as proposed in the new revenue bill pending before the Senate.

Treasury officials previously had expressed opposition to the committee's action to retain for another year the present pay roll tax of 1 per cent on employers and a like amount on employees.

The present law provides an automatic increase doubling the tax next Jan. 1.

New Transparent Plastic Has 10 to 30 Per Cent Greater Abrasion Resistance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—The Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. announces the development of an entirely new transparent plastic having many times the abrasion resistance of other clear plastics.

Because of priorities and other restrictions, however, this new plastic is not yet in commercial production, and is not expected to be available for any but experimental purposes for several months.

The new plastic, called C. R. 39, is one of a group of resins resulting from many years of research activity. Its properties are such that it is in numerous ways far superior to similar products now in use. It does not dissolve in acetone, benzene, toluene, alcohol, gasoline, or any of the common solvents.

Its resistance to abrasion is 10 to 30 times greater than other clear plastics. It retains its shape even when exposed to high atmospheric temperatures and can be formed into large sheets, either clear or laminated, by the application of extremely low pressures. In transparent sheets its strength, weight, clarity, and impact resistance are comparable with other transparent resins.

In its primary form C. R. 39 is a clear, low viscosity liquid which, in the presence of a catalyst and heat, hardens into a crystal-clear solid. Layers of fabric, paper, and the like can be impregnated with the liquid material and cured under low pressure to form sheets or shaped objects with a minimum of expense for tooling. Ordinary plastics used in this way require pressures of from 50 pounds per square inch to many tons to produce a suitable laminated material.

Since C. R. 39 is thermosetting and releases no gaseous or liquid by-products when curing, it opens up a broad new field of plastic applications not satisfied by any other resin. Large flat sheets and intricate three-dimensional shapes can be made with almost equal ease.

Decline in Oil Shipments to East

WASHINGTON (AP) — Tank car shipments of oil into the East Coast decreased 2.5 per cent in the week ended Sept. 26 as compared with the shipments of the preceding week, when they hit an all-time high of 856,710 barrels daily, Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes announced.

Last week's average was 835,530 barrels daily, or 21,180 barrels short of the record.

Mr. Ickes' office said that 39 companies loaded 27,851 cars last week for the Atlantic seaboard. With an average of 210 barrels per car, these cars carried an equivalent of 5,848,710 barrels of petroleum and petroleum products during the week.

Liquefied Gas Shipments By Tanker Seen After War

CHICAGO (AP)—A prediction that after the war natural gas would be shipped, liquefied, in gas tankers, both by rail and ship, was made to the American Gas Association.

J. French Robinson of Cleveland, who made the prediction, already is using liquefied gas commercially. His company, the East Ohio Gas Co., stores liquid gas in small hut-size tanks that for the same amount in gaseous form would require a tank almost as big as a city block.

Mr. Robinson said that when liquid gas was carried by shipload, the ship's engines probably would be run by evaporation of some of the liquid.

Heads Engineers

© Bachrach

Frank E. Flynn

Elected President of the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers. Mr. Flynn is district manager of the Warren, Ohio, plant of the Republic Steel Corp.

WPB Expected To Halt All Gold Mining

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Discontinuance of gold mining was expected today to be ordered by the War Production Board to divert the miners and some equipment to the non-ferrous mines producing more urgently needed metals for the war effort.

A WPB spokesman, declining to be quoted by name, said last night the board decided to take action soon terminating gold production, probably in a month or two. Skeleton crews wil lbe permitted to stand by, he added, to prevent flooding or other damage to the mines.

Senator Edwin Johnson (D-Colo.) said he and other western senators had opposed the move but was told that while the decision was made "reluctantly," action was necessary to relieve a critical labor situation in the non-ferrous metal mines.

In Colorado, Gov. Ralph L. Carr declared "our people will do anything to support and equip our men in all theaters of war" but urged Government repayment in part for "the losses they will experience and for the suffering they will endure" through closing of the mines.

The official referred particularly to the famous Homestake Mine in South Dakota and the Cripple Creek mining district in Colorado, as among those affected, Senator Johnson said.

Lack of Priorities May Halt Completion Of Texas Paper Mill

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., (AP)—The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association heard that for lack of priorities to complete an addition that is already 89.2 per cent finished, the Southland Paper Mill at Lufkin, Tex., may have to close within a year.

The mill manufactures newsprint from slash pine by a process developed by the late Dr. Charles Herty, Georgia scientist.

"There is only one hope left," said John D. Ewing, Shreveport, La. Times. "Where persuasion doesn't count, sometimes Senatorial influence does."

He urged the publishers to insist that their Senators and Representatives put pressure on the War Production Board to grant priorities. The Texas congressional delegation, he said, was outraged."

General Classified

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Local Classified

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HYDE PARK, MASS.—Accessible defense plant, 30 min. train to Boston; modern 4-rm. house, newly decorated; glassed-screened porch; heated sun parlor; instantaneous h. w. heater; 4 sunny chambers; 11x28 living rm.; 2-car garage (loft—basement); select neighborhood; handy to stores, schools, churches; reasonably priced for immediate sale. Shown by appointment. E. R. Kearney, 1040 River St.

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING
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889 Mass. Ave. KIR. 2345 GILES Cambridge, Mass.

West Newton Hill, Mass.
Hidden by stately elms, English brick residence: 4 chambers, 2 baths, first floor lavatory, wide center hall with wrought iron railing, model kitchen, oil heat, screened porch; easily worth $12,500; bank's price $10,000. BIG. 3427, evenings Decatur 0660.
CHARLES J. KINCHLA, REALTOR

See also
the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory for Advertisements of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 85 Parry St.—10 rooms, 2 baths, oil heat, modern improvements; 7 min. to street car line; rent $60. BEA. 1438.

GREAT NECK, N. Y.—Exceptional opportunity; lovely home, 7 rooms, 2 baths; 1 acre; overlooking golf course and bay; private beach club privileges; $750 annual rental in consideration of room and board for gentleman or $1500 furnished or unfurnished. Write 15 Vista Drive, Great Neck, L. I.

HOUSES FOR SALE

10-ROOM house, bath, steam heat, all improvements, enclosed porch, shed attached, $2800; near schools, trains, easy commuting to Portsmouth or Somersworth, N. H. GRACE CARPENTER, North Berwick, Maine.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WABAN, MASS.—10 rooms, beautifully furnished; living room, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, office and powder room 1st floor; 5 chambers, 3 baths, dressing room; gas heat; 3-car garage; $1500 for season; references required. Box G-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS.—137 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor MAin 4-3800
4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
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Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; new value.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—2nd floor; spacious 3-room new apartment (sublet); 4 exposures; step-down living room. Apply ARN 0204.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
(Continued)

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BOSTON—Very attractively furnished for students or business girls wishing to live in a girls' dormitory; breakfasts and dinner if desired. Call COM. 1262.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 1353 Beacon St., Apt. 1—Large, well-heated, front rooms, $4.50-$5.00; 2nd floor: large closets.

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ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Friendly Service
Single, $1.50 and up
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N. Y. C., 46TH ST. W. (50 Central Park W.) THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB FOR WOMEN Exceptional opportunity for women seeking well-appointed, cool rm.; mod. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

N. Y. C., 381 Central Park West (Apt. 4-N)—Single, facing park; also large room; church; kitchen privileges; homelike. ACademy 2-2658.

N. Y. C., 484 Riverside Drive (12-A)—Small, sunny room, bath, for young student or business person; reasonable. Call UN. 4-4830.

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Passaic 2-2841-2
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NEW JERSEY
RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

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Sportswear, Underwear

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Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods. Complete Line Monarch Brand Products. Visit our store. Compare our prices.

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Let us expertly clean your blankets now so that they will be fresh and lovely for the cold nights ahead.
Ridgewood-Midland Park Washing Co.
East Ridgewood Ave. Call RD. 6-1814

Alfred
HAIRDRESSER
Hair Designs of Quality
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Complete outfitters to men.
Please believe that we are grateful for your business and that we are desirous of serving you in a way that will merit for us your continued consideration.
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The INSURED FEDERAL WAY
Latest Dividend 2½% per annum
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
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Ask for Circular

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for Women
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PHONE UNION 3-0075

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For Men Women Children

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Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
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Now Is the Time to Buy Gifts for the Boys

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
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Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 440

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St. Pen 5519

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Summer Assortment Ice Cream
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-12 SO. 52ND ST.

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
"THE OPAL," SAYS PLINY, "is made up of the glories of the most precious gems and to describe it is a matter of inexpressible difficulty." October Birthstone
Gold Rings—$22.50-$75.00.
100 SO. 13TH STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

Robert Temper
HAIRDRESSER
Machineless Waves
All types of Beauty Aids
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Recovering your own wool comforters in our lovely hand-quilted designs—$8.50 single bed; down, $12.50 plus cost of materials (10½ yards) May we do this for you? Telephone Chestnut Hill 3558, or write.
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Complete Home Furnishings
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Men's Wear
Juniper 0137 Hemstitching

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

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Your Fashion Center of Exquisite Fall Flattery
. . . for Complete Assortments
. . . for Fashion-Correctness
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SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-3031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
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Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
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RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
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INSURANCE with SERVICE
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and 609 BROOKS BUILDING

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Fine Groceries and Meats

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Frank Menz
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Washing Machines Repaired Ball Work
411 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

SWARTHMORE

SNOWDEN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
18th Century Furniture
LARGE GIFT DEPT.
Media

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE
(Continued)

SPOONED ICE CREAM
Has a Grand New Taste!
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
We Sell Defense Stamps

INSURANCE
GEORGE W. De FOREST
SW. 30 LOC. 7235

MARTEL'S
SELF SERVICE MARKET
Chester Rd. at Rutgers Ave., Route 320
Grand Reopening

UPPER DARBY

FALL COATS AND DRESSES—SMART AND SLIM
MAYERS
7037-39 Garrett Road
Upper Darby

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
"Michael"—Hair Stylist
69th St. Theatre Bldg.
Garrett Road Blvd. 114 Upper Darby, Pa.
Phone for Appointment

• MINERVA SHOP •
Dresses
Blvd. 4408 Open Evenings
7021 Garrett Road

The Blackstone Sweater Shop
Sweaters—Knitted Sportswear
Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery
Mail Gifts to Service Men Early
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First Aid for Your Rugs
Clean them the (American-Way). A 9x12 Domestic Rug correctly and safely cleaned for only $3.95.
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Call Boulevard 0159 right now!

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Men's—Women's—Children's
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X-Ray Fitting Equipment
Sheppard's
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California Oranges at their best!
"The Cream of the Crop"
from selected groves
Taste the difference
ORANGES—PACKED BASKET, 85c
LEMONS AND LIMES
THE ORANGE CAR
West Chester Pike, Just west 69th St. Term.

UPPER DARBY
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INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
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Ask about our coupon system for REMOVAL OF ASHES
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KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
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755 Penn Avenue PE. 4875

THE CHARME SHOP
"Where Fashions Dwell"
Dresses—Millinery—Accessories
723 PENN AVENUE

Dash to DASCH'S
For a new Fall Hat styled by
STETSON, TRIMBLE or SOCIETY CLUB
All the new fall shades
$3.45 - $5.00 - $7.50
806 Wood Street at South Avenue

Come Visit a Unique Shop
The House of Flowers and Gifts
EDGAR L. WAREHAM, Florist
Phone CHurchill 0333
808 Center Street Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Open every evening

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
PENN AVENUE and WOOD STREET
Serving Wilkinsburg Since 1889
SHEETS—BLANKETS
COMFORTS—SPREADS
Use our convenient layaway plan.

Send It to the Laundry.
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"He's having the grandest time playing with my scissors—hello, hello!"

Words of Current Interest

Atonement (Rom. 5:11) — *A-ton'-ment* (*a* as in sofa, *o* long, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

That this is formed out of the phrase "at one" comes clear in Tyndale's rendering of II Cor. 5:20: "So pray we you in Christ's stead, that ye be atone with God." Authorized in that passage has: "we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God." Tyndale likes to use "atonement" to represent the original Greek word. Authorized, perhaps from a less severe theological viewpoint, uses in one connection "atonement" and in another "reconciliation," according to context.

Compassed (Heb. 12:1)—*Kum'-past* (*u* short as in up, *a* obscured as in sofa).

"Compass" has an ancient record in English both as noun and as verb. Its derivation, though plausibly guessed at as Latin, is undetermined. The idea of "around about" inheres in Greek verbs which Authorized renders with "compass," and in Hebrew stems as well which it so renders. Tyndale has "compassed" in Heb. 12:1, and he is followed by other old translators, though the Rheims version (1582) stands literally by the Greek with "having so great a cloud of witnesses put upon us."

Efficacy — *Ef'-i-ka-si* (*e* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, *a* as in sofa, second *i* short).

Power or capacity to produce effects (Oxford Dictionary). Sixteenth century, and a still older form, "efficacity." Of Latin ancestry, inheriting the idea of "doing (*facere*) something with out-and-out (*ex*) thoroughness."

Extol (Ps. 145:1) — *Eks-tol'* (both vowels short). By Webster's second choice, the *o* may be pronounced long; and with either pronunciation the *e* may be pronounced as short *i*).

To praise highly (Oxford Dictionary). Sixteenth century. In its early applications the word has the force of lifting high whatever the grammatical object may be, as well as lauding it and magnifying it. The ancestral Latin verb *extollere* means "to lift out," and therefore "to raise up." Webster's Synonyms gives "eulogize" and "acclaim" as near in meaning, and "applaud," "commend," and "exalt" as a little farther away. Basic English paraphrases with: "Give voice to great approval of."

Vicarious — *Vi-kar'-i-us* (first *i* long, *a* as in care, second *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus). By Webster's second choice, the first *i* may be pronounced short.

That which takes or supplies the place of another thing or person (Oxford Dictionary). Seventeenth century, and in much theological use all the way down, though turned to considerable figurative duty in later decades. The classic Latin adjective *vicarius* makes gift of both word and meaning to English.

Zealous (Tit. 2:14)—*Zel'-us* (*e* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

An English adjective formed from the very word in the original Greek text of Tit. 2:14, though there it is a noun stem. With Authorized, "zeal" and "zealous" enjoy considerable favor; indeed, they run particularly strong in the seventeenth-century vocabulary. Alford in his Commentary on the Greek Testament defines the noun, "an ardent worker and promoter." Back in Tyndale the passage is made to read: "fervently given unto good works." Rheims, later, has: "a people acceptable, a pursuer of good works." An American Translation describes the people as "eager to do right."

Household Hint

A non-abrasive, one-time-use, disposable sheet now available for wiping and polishing surfaces of plastic, metal, wood, glass, etc., can be used with most waxes, oils, and solvents without disintegrating or linting.

Daily Quotation

CONSTANT practice often excels even talent.—CICERO.

Brevities

Quote: Another of those "largest convoys" and they'll have to start a second front for room to move.

Boston Herald: About all we got out of Göring's latest oratory was that the situation in Russia isn't promising, although Hermann still is.

In Lighter Vein

That Was All!

He was up before the orderly officer, charged with using insulting language to his sergeant.

"Please, sir," he protested, "I was only answering a question."

"What question?" snapped the officer.

"Well, sir, the sergeant said, 'What do you think I am?' And I told him."—Answers.

Fed Up With

When a memorandum passed round a certain Government department, one young pedant scribbled a postscript drawing attention to the fact that the sentence ended with a preposition, which caused the original writer to circulate another memorandum complaining that the anonymous postscript was "offensive impertinence, up with which I will not put."—Strand Magazine.

Missed It

A lawyer whose office was on the twelfth floor was expecting a client of his from the country. The door opened and the client entered, puffing violently.

"Some walk up those 12 flights," he panted.

"But why didn't you take the elevator?" asked the attorney.

"I meant to," replied the client, "but I missed it!"—Great Northern Goat.

Daily Anecdote

A Small Stock

When James J. Brady, the celebrated New York lawyer, first opened a lawyer's office, he took a basement room which had been previously occupied by a shoemaker. He was somewhat annoyed by the previous occupant's customers, and irked by the fact that he had few of his own. One day a farmer entered. "The shoemaker is gone, I see," he said.

"I should think he had," snapped Brady.

"And what do you sell?" the farmer inquired, looking at the solitary table and a few law books.

"Blockheads," responded Brady.

"To be sure," said the farmer, "you must be doing a mighty fine business—you have but one left."

A Verse for Today . . .

If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.—I JOHN 1:9

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. R. L. Evans, Long Beach, Calif.

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on Sept. 23:

"Future Mrs. Miniver"
Aurel M. Hare, Kansas City, Mo.

"Modern Gainsborough Girl"
John G. W. Walker, Elmhurst, N. Y.

"Eternal Feminine"
Mrs. G. W. Nellis, West Roxbury, Mass.; J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio.

"Junior Model"
Benj. Goldin, New York.

"What's the Joke, Mummy?"
Minnie Louise Southard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"A Lady for a Day"
Sol Sobron, New York

"Study in Black and White"
Harriet Pulsifer Libby, Auburn, Me.

"Borrowed Finery"
Josie M. Rice, Plainville, Conn.

"I'll Grow to It!"
Mary Hoyt Loveland, Morristown, N. J.

"Daddy, See!"
Mary Latham, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Origin of Grenade

Grenade was taken from the French word for pomegranate, because of a resemblance in shape to the fruit.

Did You Ever Wonder

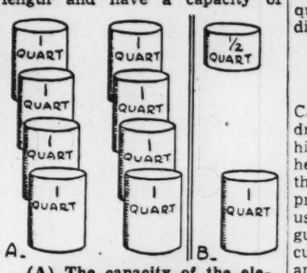
Why the Bullets of Gunnery School Pilots Are Dipped in Fresh Paint?

United States Air Corps gunnery school pilots now can shoot machine-gun bullets which leave a trade mark so to speak. With the pilots of several different planes firing in rapid succession at a 14-foot white canvas target towed behind another plane, it was extremely difficult to determine accurately just which pilot scored with his machine gun.

It has been discovered, however, that by dipping the bullet tips in brightly colored paint just before the take-off, the paint streaks on the white canvas left by the bullets help to determine which gunner hit the target and how many of his bullets found their mark.

What Bird Laid the Largest Eggs?

The largest eggs known are those laid by the elephant bird (now extinct) of Madagascar. Several complete eggs have been found in that island's sand dunes, as well as great quantities of eggshell fragments. Some of the eggs measure more than a foot in length and have a capacity of



(A) The capacity of the elephant bird's egg—eight quarts.
(B) The capacity of an ostrich egg—about three pints.

better than eight quarts of liquid. Some idea of how huge such an egg would be may be gained from the fact that an ostrich egg is less than half as long and has a capacity of only about three pints of liquid.

If All Rivers Have Mouths and Empty Into the Sea?

As a general rule, all rivers large enough to be navigable sooner or later develop mouths through which they pour their waters into the sea. There is, however, one great river as long as the Yellowstone River in the United States, which has no mouth and never reaches the sea. This is the Tarim River in Chinese Turkestan. This strange stream simply dwindles away in a chain of shallow lakes, after a meandering course through a vast expanse of thirsty sand.—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

South Africa's Natives

Cape Town, South Africa

Urged by their chiefs and headmen to volunteer to help to defend their country against the enemy, native recruits in South Africa are attesting their support by enlisting by the thousands.

They are employed non-combatantly—chiefly as truck-drivers, motor mechanics, carpenters, tailors, telephone operators, stretcher bearers, clerks, batmen.

Remarkable is their adaptability. Some of them, from Zululand or the Transkei, who had never seen a motor-vehicle before, today are expert drivers and mechanics. And their good work and bravery frequently are glowingly reported in dispatches from the North.

Wrong Type Screen Test

Gone Hollywood, the Fresno, Calif., police let each inebriated driver convict himself. Pictures of his clumsy gestures are taken when he is arrested. After sobering in the cooler, the miscreant attends a preview of his screen test. That usually convinces him to plead guilty, thus saving the court prosecution costs.—The Lamp, Standard Oil Co. of N. J.

NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON:- WAR PRODUCTION BOARD CUTS USE OF FLASHLIGHTS FOR CIVILIANS.

NO FLASHLIGHT, SO I USE A SEEING-EYE CAT
MIGHT AS WELL RETIRE, MONTMORENCY
WPB CUTS FLASHLIGHTS FOR PUBLIC USE
SOLDER & STILSON PLUMBERS
JUST GETTING NEW BATTERIES FOR MY FLASHLIGHT, OFFICER
JOHN! DON'T YOU DO THAT
I'VE GOT TO GET A SPARK OF LIGHT SOME WAY
SCUFFLE SCUFFLE

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Secret Service in Action Again*

By LE PELLEY

I'D LIKE TO GO BACK TO THE MILL WITH YOU THIS TIME...
ALL RIGHT... WE'RE ON OUR WAY..
SUSIE HAD TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL TO HELP THE TEACHER
I THINK I CAN FIGURE OUT WHAT'S GOING ON AT THE MILL
ALL RIGHT MARMADUKE— IT'S IN YOUR LAP!
NOW... WE OUGHTN'T TO ENTER FROM THE FRONT... ISN'T THERE A REAR ENTRANCE?
I THINK THERE'S A CELLAR DOOR
OH DEAR!!
NOW KEEP OUT OF SIGHT OF THE WINDOWS ABOVE —
BETTER KEEP OUT OF SIGHT OF CELLAR WINDOWS TOO ....
JUST KEEP OUT OF SIGHT AND HAVE DONE WITH IT!

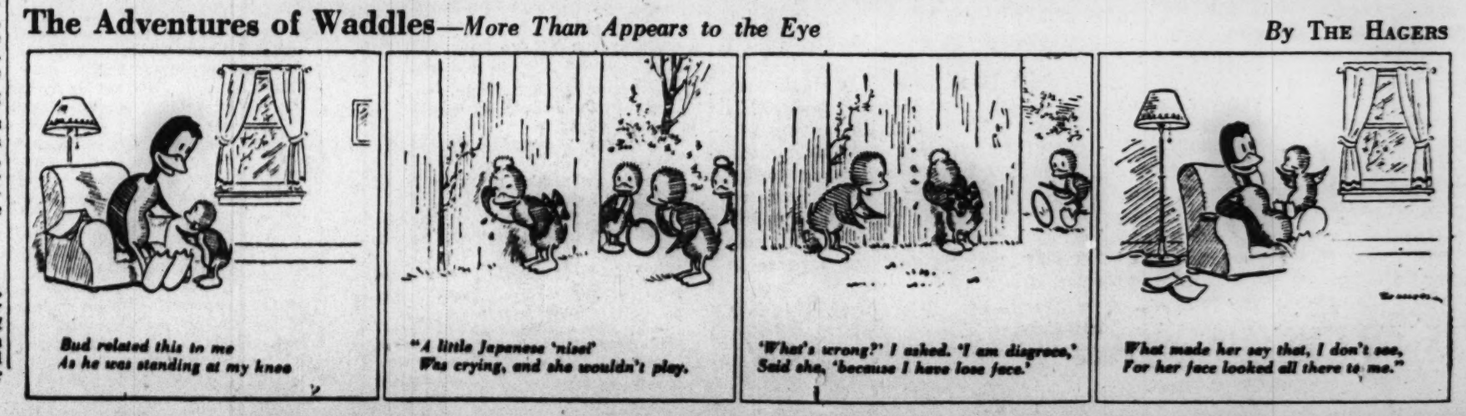
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Get Used to It in Time—I Guess*

By RODGERS

I like sleeping inside- It's so warm and comfortable—
And handy too, in case Mr. Simpson decides on a midnight snack!
There's just one thing that bothers me—
WOW!
BR-RR!
It's going to take a little while to get used to that ol' alarm clock again!

The Adventures of Waddles—*More Than Appears to the Eye*

By THE HAGERS


Bud related this to me As he was standing at my knee
"A little Japanese 'nisei' Was crying, and she wouldn't play.
'What's wrong?' I asked. 'I am disgrace,' Said she, 'because I have lose face.'
What made her say that, I don't see, For her face looked all there to me."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Thank You, Mr. Willkie

The editors of The Christian Science Monitor's series on "The World We Want" did *not* write to Mr. Wendell Willkie requesting that he advertise the virtues of this project. They did not ask him to explain why such a series is invaluable at this time. They did not urge him to show why Americans and other free peoples should be reading it and similar discussions.

But had this newspaper invited and received such co-operation from President Roosevelt's voluntary fact-finding emissary, that co-operation could not have taken a more appropriate, persuasive, and forceful form than the statement Mr. Willkie has just issued from Chungking.

"I have traveled,"—it is Mr. Willkie speaking—"through 13 countries. I have seen kingdoms, soviets, republics, mandated areas, colonies, and dependencies. I have seen an almost bewildering variety of ways of living, and ways of ruling and being ruled."

One of the things Mr. Willkie found common "to all the ordinary people" with whom he talked was this:

"They all doubt in varying degrees the readiness of the leading democracies of the world to stand up and be counted upon for the freedom of others after the war is over. This doubt kills their enthusiastic participation on our side."

An attempt to fight this war with physical weapons alone, a failure to fight it offensively on the battlefield of ideas though we may turn to fighting it offensively on land, sea and in the air—this is an effort that will never bring more than half a victory. To fight it for revenge, or because we were attacked, is to fight blindly against forces that could never menace us again if we once saw them for what they are and then kept our eyes open.

Yet today there are people who want to "pick up our marbles and come home" after this war. There are people who say that "peace talk leaves me cold." There are people who refuse to fulfill their patriotic duty of thinking hard, though because of previous refusals others must now fight hard.

To them Mr. Willkie says, "This war is not simply a technical problem for task forces. It is also a war for men's minds."

Mr. Willkie doubtless would recognize the series on "The World We Want" as more than an important contribution to postwar thinking. Doubtless he would see it as a vital part of winning the war.

"Men need more than arms to fight with. They need enthusiasm for the future and a conviction that the flags they fight under are in bright, clean colors." That is how Mr. Willkie sees it.

But the need for such studies as the Monitor is now offering is further underlined by this fact from Mr. Willkie's statement:

"The truth is that we as a nation have not made up our minds as to *what kind of a world we want* to speak for when victory comes."

Thank you, Mr. Willkie. And not only on behalf of this newspaper's current series. Such a statement as that from Chungking speaks the thoughts of millions of less articulate "ordinary people." They too feel, though vaguely, that "opponents of social change always urge delay because of some present crisis," and that after the war, "changes may be too little and too late." And millions of Americans—how many more millions than before Pearl Harbor?—will agree that to recover their "traditional way of life" they must create a world "in which all men everywhere can be free."

They will agree. And many more of them, because of this stirring statement, will read more and listen more and think more and vote more and do more toward making the world we all want a fact in human experience.

Czars Over America?

Too many czars would do to an autocracy what too many cooks do to broth. Even in a republic a surfeit of czars is a dispensable luxury, if not in fact the beginning of a bad habit. The United States has too many "czars." There is an oil "czar"; there is a rubber "czar"—a flexible autocrat, one might suppose, but actually and necessarily one of the most inflexible; there are price "czars" and production "czars"; movie "czars" and baseball "czars"; and now comes Mr. Byrnes, a potential "czar" among "czars."

But it must not be. It is time Americans, even those who have to find short titles to fit into cramped headlines, confined the use of this label to folks whose records show—and speaking of records reminds one of Mr. Petrillo—they seem to know how to carry it. Czar is not an American word, nor an English one. It is not even Russian any more and what the Russian people can think of having to fight in alliance with a country which has more czars than the darkest Russian century is one of the semi-disturbing questions of the hour.

So this is a plea—since it cannot be an order—to all the petty autocrats who rule editorial realms, or the kingdoms of the air waves, or the tiny duchies of comment called "colyums." Why not let America's ordinary citizens retain their full stature while they tackle jobs too big for tyrants? Uneasy enough rest such heads without having crowns jammed down on them.

The Smokehouse Reappears

Sharply increased interest in home-raised meats, say reports from county farm agents, is responsible for the construction of smokehouses where hickory chips and corncobs cure hams, shoulders, and bacon. These smaller structures are made of materials at hand; so no war-needed items are required. Since 1930, the consumption of home-raised meats on farms has followed a steady, upward trend. According to census figures, 14,751,473 head of livestock were used at home in 1940 compared with 11,800,000 in 1930.

Sound reasons are prompting farmers to build smokehouses this Fall: First, it is logical to raise all the food possible for one's family. Second, gas and rubber shortages mean frequent trips to town are impossible. Third, it might be mentioned that a thick slice of home-cured ham with a fried egg or two, plus home-raised vegetables, along with some home-made preserves and pickles, a piece of apple pie and a glass or two of rich milk makes a very satisfactory meal. Yes, indeed . . . very!

War Tax Problem, and Answer

Secretary Morgenthau's purpose in timing his tax announcement at almost the precise moment when the Senate began voting on the current tax bill may well have been to give added support to those leaders who wish to be honest instead of political about taxes.

The Secretary is correct in holding that the 1942 tax bill is—despite being stiffest in America's history—deficient. He is, we think, incorrect in believing that an additional $6,000,000,000 on top of the $25,000,000,000 Congress seems likely to impose would make it sufficient.

The Secretary rightly thinks of taxes as means for raising revenues with which to fight the war. As such they are important. The latest Budget estimate places this year's costs at $78,000,000,000. The present tax bill should raise about one-third that amount. The nearer the United States can approach to 40 per cent or 50 per cent of the cost the better it will be.

But taxes are presently something more than just revenue-raising implements. They are tools to combat inflation. On the basis of the present national income, the present taxes, and the diminishing supplies of goods, economists estimate America has in the hands of its people somewhere between $15,000,000,000 and $30,000,000,000 in surplus purchasing power.

There being always present the very human urge to spend this money, it becomes the greatest single menace to the anti-inflation program. Everybody is agreed about this. The disagreement comes over how it is to be controlled.

Senator George looks at the stiff income and withholding taxes now being voted in the Senate and suggests that the limit on present types of taxes has almost been reached. There is much to back this view. Corporation taxes are proving high enough to prevent war profits from boosting earnings unduly. Individuals who paid $100 in income taxes last year and are likely to have to pay from $350 to $400 this year, on top of rising living costs and no appreciable boost in income, are likely to feel the pinch.

Where, then, does this inflationary gap lie, and how can it be bridged? It lies, as is obvious, in the soaring war wages, the vast new war employment. It can best be captured and controlled by imposing excess profits taxes on these war incomes, just as is done with corporate war earnings, allowing ample rebates for the postwar adjustment period.

This is the tax problem. This is a remedy.

The Bookshelf

Foreign Policy Before December 7

Ever since December 7 the State Department has been forced to sit back and let the generals and admirals conduct foreign policy with the only kind of authority which the Axis respects. But Robert Bendiner, managing editor of The Nation, has wisely refused to let the Department sit back unnoticed, and in THE RIDDLE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2) has attempted to assess the Department's role in fighting the enemies of democracy.

It is obvious from the first page (if it hasn't already been from the title) that Mr. Bendiner believes that the department has signally failed the American people. He considers its foreign policy during the past decade has manifested a failure either to understand the menace of fascism or to be sufficiently opposed to it. In other words, the curse of the State Department, in Mr. Bendiner's opinion, has been and still is a faith in "appeasement."

There is a great deal of truth in what Mr. Bendiner has to say. Unfortunately, however, he is inclined to see "appeasement" around too many corners and he weakens his argument by describing as villainy what may only be short-sightedness. "The Riddle of the State Department" is a short book, containing only 244 pages, and there is not much room to present any but Mr. Bendiner's side of the story. In some ways the book seems more like a district attorney's charge than like a factual study of a very serious problem.

Despite these defects, however, the book will repay perusal. Much of the material is familiar to the wide-awake newspaper reader, but Mr. Bendiner's interpretation is frequently helpful. Particularly interesting are his short sketches of the dozen and a half top officials who control department policy. He does an especially good job on Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles.

Aside from the book's one-sidedness, Mr. Bendiner's most serious fault is the continual reference to rumors and charges about people which the author admits he is unable to verify but which he is apparently glad to use. What makes this practice seem the less excusable is that, with a little effort, Mr. Bendiner could have gone to Washington and established for himself the truth or falsity of these reports. J. G. H.

Our Readers Say—

U. S. S. to the Rescue

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The newly organized U. S. S. or United Seamen's Service has not come too soon. Because their status is theoretically that of civilians and they wear no uniform, men of the American Merchant Marine have often been refused admittance to recreation centers set up for the armed forces. While some such centers have opened their doors to them, after considerable identification by way of discharge papers and other documents, they have found themselves sometimes solitary figures in mufti among the khaki and the navy blue.

They are the men who, without too much protection, risk encounter with enemy submarines and mines to fetch and carry munitions and food, so that armies may fight and civilians may continue to eat and work. They have for a long time needed club quarters or centers which they could feel belonged to them, where they could be sure of a welcome, obtain reasonable lodging, good food, a place to write letters and leave their valuables for safe keeping. Such centers as the Seamen's Club of Boston, sponsored by the Episcopal City Mission, have been few and far between.

The difference between the merchant seaman's pay and that of the soldier or sailor is not so great as at first appears, for the man of the Merchant Marine is not promised continuous employment for a given period. He is not furnished with clothing, nor given subsistence for shore leave. The need, moreover, is more one of morale than financial consideration. The recognition is timely and will do much to encourage the gallant men who are willing to continue, in the face of gravest danger, what they simply refer to as "a guy's job." S. P.

Brookline, Mass.

Talk of Peace Terms

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Everyone seems to be discussing "Peace Terms and World Police" . . . again.

Here are a few of the things that happened, as I recall them, after the last war. Maybe not in their correct order . . . but I remember them:

We made a muddle of our peace plans.

With the world flat on its back for trade . . . we raised our tariff.

We plunged into installment buying—radios, automobiles, stocks, and land. All on part payment. From the bootblack who saw his radio carried out, to the farmer who lost his mortgaged land, to the top financier who saw his marginal account swept away. We started blaming the "other guy"—Wall Street, unions, farm blocs, the war, the politicians, the "warmongers."

Nobody watched, for instance, Germany rearming.

Nobody enforced the rules that we made; for instance, Japan took Manchuria. A few of us said, "We can't stop them alone and England or France won't help us." Well, we could have stopped selling scrap iron to Japan.

Next we traded with the countries that were wrecking Spain.

Didn't our citizens trade with Italy, too, while she wrecked Ethiopia?

We deserve the last twenty years.

And all those over 40 deserve what's happening now.

Any country is exactly what its individual citizen is!

Now we are talking of Peace Terms and World Police—again!

Let us this time only remember our own mistakes. Let us not dwell on the mistakes of other countries.

That road leads straight to alibi again.

New York. (MRS.) EDNA M. ADAMS

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Good for It

How to Dress on 60 Coupons

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

RIPLEY, SURREY

We had come to Guilford to buy Barry some school clothes. Heather put the 1942-43 British clothing rationing book on the counter and looked at overcoats, while I plunged into the intricacies of still another amazing coupon system, a new kind of "money" which in this case will buy nothing but clothes.

Everybody in Britain gets a food book and a clothes coupon book. In the latter there are sixty coupons for the current fourteen months' rationing period. Let me say at once that this is not very much. British clothes seem fairly reasonable in regular money, even despite the heavy purchase (sales) tax of about 15 per cent, but the difficulty is to get the coupons.

For example, if a woman bought two pairs of stockings a month and one apron a year she would have no coupons left to buy other clothes. One result is that more and more women are going barelegged.

Another and more vital result is that by simplification of design, limitation of purchase, and so-called "utility" suits, 300,000 tons of shipping are being released a year and some 750,000 workers.

Barry needed a boy's lined raincoat to go over his school blazer and the shopkeeper had a nice one for about $16. While the price was all right it would take 11 precious coupons. However, it might be handed down if he outgrew it; so the purchase was made.

"It hardly seems fair to give a growing boy only 60 coupons," I said. "At least not the way the children wear out clothes in America."

Heather said that the British Government, which sees all and knows all, feels the same way and has given growing children an extra 20 coupons. Workers in heavy industries get extra coupons, too.

For adults 60 coupons in 14 months means about 4.2 coupons a month. Here are some coupon prices: Man's suit, 26 coupons; woman's wool frock or dress, 11; man's trousers, 11; woman's wool skirt, 6; man or woman's overcoat, 18; man or woman's wool sweater, 8; pair of man's shoes, 7; pair of woman's shoes, 5 coupons.

Families may pool coupons but otherwise it is illegal to exchange or sell them. The salesman had taken off too many of Barry's, and very carefully re-pasted them on and then stamped the back.

Barry also needed some trousers. As we walked to another clothing shop Heather pointed out the particular chemist's where the salesgirl had saved her out a lipstick, a fortnight before.

* * *

We also slipped into a draper's, as we passed, and bought a couple of blankets at $6 each. These do not require coupons and some people are having them made over into clothing, to eke out their ration. The draper's assistant said she had sold her last sheet that morning and couldn't be sure when she would have some more. Heather gobbled up a remaining bath towel for about 60 cents, and the girl explained to me that they did not advertise towels when they got them.

"We hardly dare put them on the counter!" she said smiling.

Barry's trousers cost only $2.60, but, as a juvenile, took only six coupons. The shopkeeper said every week he made a return of all coupons to the local bank, which in turn reported to the Board of Trade at London. The shopkeeper meanwhile made another report on cash sales to his London headquarters, and the two sets of returns were checked. He seemed to accept the burden as inevitable and perfectly reasonable.

We were carrying all our possessions by this time. None of them had been wrapped.

"We need some fish," said Heather. "I will buy a newspaper."

"What is the connection between the two?"

"Why, a very intimate one," said Heather, who is sometimes startled by my ignorance. The first fish shop had only herrings and the next had apparently sold out and pulled down its shutters, but the third had smoked haddock and two other kinds of fish, besides cockles and mussels. British food controllers encourage the use of fish, which is plentiful, and, therefore, do not ration it. Soon Heather had the second of the two-sheet London Star wrapped around her fish.

As a journalist I could not approve this action, but paper is scarce; so I said:

"At least you have saved the first sheet."

"I may see another fish," said Heather.

* * *

From all this you may get an idea of what wartime shopping is, and how the clothes coupon system works. As to the latter, an extra clothes allowance of 60 coupons is given to expectant mothers, and when the baby is born it immediately gets a clothing book and a food book. If it's twins, there are an extra 60 coupons.

Here again the British have done an intricate job beyond anything dreamed of so far in America. For my own satisfaction I worked out from the Board of Trade's official "1942-1943 Clothing Quiz" what Robinson Crusoe would do if he returned to Britain now with his goat. He would fall under the "shipwrecked" category and would fill out "Form C. R. S. C. 1a" and post it to a collector of Customs and Excise, after his initial outfit had been reinforced by the Public Assistance Authority, or the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, acting on their behalf. Crusoe would get coupons, just as bombed-out London people whose clothes are destroyed get coupons. He could go on wearing his goatskin cape, homemade sandals and umbrella, and the Government would encourage him to do so. But if he tried to sell them he would fall into the category of one making and selling rabbit skin gloves, who is considered a small manufacturer.

This is only part of the fascinating British clothing control story. The development of standardized "utility suits" for men and women, which require coupons but are free of the 16 per cent purchase tax on other clothing, is a whole field in itself. In all this Britain has a dual objective, to conserve clothes and to free manpower and factory space, and this it has done to a degree which symbolizes its heroic, all-out war effort. Besides the army of released workers, at least 52,000,000 square feet of factory room has been freed, and invaluable shipping space turned over to tanks and guns.

The Wide Horizon

The Future of the Freshman

By James B. Conant

President of Harvard University

In an Address to the Students

This fall for the first time since 1918, the students of American colleges and universities assemble as part of a nation directly engaged in war. . . . A total war implies a reorganization of the lives of every member of the Nation. To none are the implications more revolutionary than to those who are young and able-bodied. . . .

I speak to the Freshmen in particular, since those of the upper classes have already adjusted their educational plans. . . . You are perhaps wondering what in fact your Government asks of you in these crucial days. . . . It will serve no useful purpose for me this morning to recount the confusion and uncertainty which has prevailed in the past nine months. Neither the academic world nor the Federal Government was ready with plans for transforming college education to suit the needs of a total war. It was only slowly that many in academic institutions became aware of the full impact of a desperate conflict and realized the extent to which young men would be called for active service. The urgent problems of the future stare us in the face today and alone are worthy of our consideration.

* * *

There can be no question that the need for young men of ages 18 to 20 is great. In a modern war in certain branches, particularly aviation, men of this age are required in as great numbers as can be found. Recognizing this need, the Armed Services have, since the outbreak of the war, continued seeking for volunteers among younger men, although the draft age was fixed at 20. It now seems clear from many signs that it will only be a few months before the draft age is lowered to 18. I believe that this will greatly simplify the problem, for then the age for volunteering and of Selective Service will more nearly coincide. . . .

I hope that when the draft age is lowered the United States Government will work out some scheme by which the liberal arts colleges can still be utilized in the mobilization of our young men. I believe that a scheme should be set up by which one-third to one-half of the most promising graduates of our high schools should be enrolled in a special combined Army and Navy training corps. The candidates should be selected by State or regional boards and sent to the most convenient college (on a quota basis) with their expenses paid by some method by the Government. On the basis of a nine or twelve months' course directed towards English composition, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and American history, the talents of these young men can be developed and assessed. Merely as a selective device, I believe such a period of collegiate education would pay dividends to the country however great the demand may be for young men in our fighting forces.

The problem that you face is how you shall use the relatively few months which remain of your academic course. I say few months, for I believe that the draft age will soon be lowered. I feel sure that when that is done none of you would wish to be left behind in college as your contemporaries march off to war. If by next spring our forces are actively engaged on many fronts and the casualty lists begin to mount, no able-bodied young man will wish to be placed in the position of having consciously avoided the risks of battle.

* * *

The Government may hold some of you in college or university for special training. For example, as embryonic engineers or medical men. But the orders must clearly come from the Government. No one has the right to ask you to make the choice.

If my prediction as to the future is correct, you of the Class of 1946 will be called into active service long before the completion of your college course. You must consider, therefore, each of you, how you will use most effectively the short academic period which lies ahead. . . . Only a trace of the broadening background of a liberal arts college curriculum can survive in these grim days. But when the war is won, it is our hope that you will return to a college once again transformed—transformed then for the work of peace. At that time the true purposes of education will again be in the forefront. We shall welcome you back as veterans who have earned the country's gratitude. We shall welcome you no less cordially as eager students seeking a broad liberal education. For your objective in those peaceful years will be to become constructive citizens in a nation which through your efforts can still proudly proclaim it is free.

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